# FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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EDWARD J. HALE & SON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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A RACE AFTER THE SHERIFF.—The editor of the Wilmington Herald gives the following account of a boat race in which he participated on the 4th of July:—

"It was our fortune to witness the regatta at Wrightsville—and a prettier or more exciting scene we have never beheld. A finer day for the purpose there could not have been,—it was cloudy and cool with a stiff breeze, and a high spring tide. The mimic fleet as it swept away from the starting point and dashed onward before the freshening wind, seemed imbued with the spirit of racers, and flew away like the white winged travellers of the air. Being in the *hindmost* boat, we had a fine view of the race; and although the 'Sea Gull,' in which we were passenger, shook the spray from her wings, and gave all on board a series of shower-baths, yet we knew that the sailors in the other boats were undergoing a like process, and some of them a more thorough soaking, two of the fleet having capsized. The High Sheriff of the county, forgetting, for the nonce, writs, bail-bonds, executions, and the like, (there were no *fiery facies* that we saw,) reached the starting point first, his boat, the Nina, proving herself a capital sailer; but, in consequence of a misapprehension between the Sheriff and the Judges as to the route to be taken, he was ruled out of the race, and the prize—a beautiful flag—was awarded to the Twilight. The distance sailed was probably over six miles, before, on, and against the breeze; and it was accomplished by the winning boat in 42 minutes—number two dropping in in less than half a minute afterward. The closeness of the race may be inferred from this fact."

[We think it decidedly a feather in our friend's cap that he was *behind* in a race with the Sheriff, though the race might have been "more exciting" if the Sheriff had been *after him*.—OBSERVER.

A TEXAS ANECDOTE.—Kendall, of the N. O. Picayune, relates the following incident which occurred at a late democratic Convention in Texas, the actors being members of that body:—

A lot of the members, during a recess in the regular business of the convention, had adjourned to a neighboring grocery, Britton among the number, and were taking a general drink all round. Some were calling for gin toddies, others for brandy straights—some for this decoction, and others for that—when into the doggery stalked a tall, lank sallow-complexioned member from close upon the Arkansas line, dressed in a hickory bark coat, copperas colored trowsers, and drab imitation beaver hat.

"Come straight up to the trough, stranger, and suckle," said Britton.

"Don't mind if I do take a drink about this time," retorted the gentleman in hickory bark.

"What shall it be?" continued the member from Corpus Christi.

"Well, I believe I'll take *a parcel of whiskey*: I was brought up mostly on that, and it agrees with me," retorted the stranger.

"Sweetenin' in it?" continued the wag.

"Straight," retorted the other.

"Do the gentleman up a parcel of whiskey, large size," was the order given to the bar-keeper, and the next moment the laugh was general. There is fun yet in Texas, despite the drouth, and will be so long as Britton remains in the State.

STACKING WHEAT.

The following paragraph which appeared a year or two ago in the Clarksville *Tobacco Plant*, has been handed us for publication. Our agricultural friends will be interested in its perusal, though with many of them the opportunity for experimenting this season has passed by:

"Almost any thing relating to an agricultural product, which brings so heavy a profit to the farmer, must interest that class of our readers. It is the universal custom among them to stack or shock their wheat immediately after it is cut. What would they think if we, though without the lights either of science or experience, should suggest that they may be wrong? At the hazard of being thought presumptuous, we venture the suggestion. We do so, however, upon the authority of a most successful farmer, and one of the most practical and successful men in all respects, of our entire acquaintance. We refer to Mr William Jones, of Lombardy Grove, Mecklenburg county. He informs us, that for several years he has persisted in the practice of never shocking his wheat at all. In cutting he does not regard rain, indeed he prefers to cut in the rain, and permits the wheat to lie on the ground just as it is cut, until he is ready to thresh it. He says, that the loss he has sustained within the seven years by sprouting has not amounted to five bushels. And while he has saved the labor of stacking, his wheat, he thinks, has always been greatly improved by lying exposed to the sun and weather. In this way it is whitened and made decidedly more fit both for the machine and mill, and better than all for market.

"As a satisfactory test of the utility of this mode of curing wheat, we may add, that Mr. Jones's crop this year has commanded a better price than any wheat from his neighborhood."


SOUTH LOWELL MALE ACADEMY,
ORANGE COUNTY, N. C.

THE FALL SESSION will commence on 9th July, 1857. The Principal, JOSEPH H. SPEED, A. B., an Honor-Graduate of Hampden Sidney College, Va., and has been singularly successful as a Teacher. He will be aided by an Assistant eminently qualified. Students coming by Rail Road will always find, at Durham's or Hillsboro', on Central Road, conveyances direct to the Academy. Tuition is lower than at any other Institution of its grade in North Carolina.

For Catalogues and Circulars of Terms, &c., address the Principal, at South Lowell P. O., Orange Co. N. C.

May 20, 1857. 10*2m

$125 REWARD.

RANAWAY, or was decoyed off from the subscriber, on the 14th of May, 1857, a Negro Boy named ISAM; said boy is about 15 years of age, and weighs about 125 or 130 pounds; he is dark complected, full faced and well built. I will pay Twenty-five Dollars for his apprehension and delivery, or confinement in any jail, so that I get him; and also, $100 for proof sufficient to convict any person with having harbored him or assisted him off.

Address me at Buffalo, Moore county, N. C.

H. J. DENNIS.

May 16, 1857. 8*tf


## OBSERVER.

### FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, JULY 9, 1857.

STAY AT HOME AND IMPROVE YOUR LANDS.—There is a remarkable similarity between the views of the Senior Editor of the Baltimore American Farmer, (as expressed in the article below,) and those of our fellow citizen, J. C. Blocker, Esq., whose letters through this paper gave a very brief sketch of his impressions of the "great West," during his late visit there. In conversation, Mr. Blocker has more fully stated his views than he had time to do in writing whilst travelling, or since his return. That they coincide with those of the Baltimore editor, no better evidence need be offered than these two facts: With the exception of locating a single land warrant which he carried from this place, Mr. Blocker did not invest one dollar, of either his own funds or those of his friends which he carried with him, in western lands. But he stopped in Georgia, on his way home, and bought a tract of land on the Cape Fear, the owner of which lived in Georgia. He says that he knows of no lands in the country which will pay better as an investment for planting or for improvement, than Cape Fear lands at present prices. Those who know Mr. Blocker need not be told that he is a shrewd, intelligent, energetic, self-made man, and knows what he is about.

The following is from the Baltimore Patriot:—

*Farming in the West.*—The intelligent and estimable senior editor of the American Farmer was one of the party who composed the recent great railroad excursion to the West. He was, as might have been expected, a keen observer of the agricultural characteristics of the twenty-six hundred miles of country through which he passed, and he avers that he has returned to his home with the full conviction, that, for agricultural purposes, there is no necessity for any man in Maryland or Virginia to change his location—that with only half the energy and industry which it will be necessary for him to employ in the West, he can do far better in the Middle and Southern States. We heard similar opinions expressed by other observant gentlemen during the same trip. It is true that the fertility of the virgin soil of the West offers at first glance very tempting advantages to the hardy and industrious settlers, but there are serious drawbacks to be taken into consideration by those who desire to emigrate. It is manifest in the first place that speculators have bought up a large proportion of the lands, which they hold at prices much higher than come within the means of the ordinary class of agricultural emigrants. But assuming that they have the means to purchase a farm, they must yet be content to pass many years of severe labor before they can surround themselves with the home comforts to which they have been accustomed in the older States. There is the land to clear and fence, a house and outbuildings to erect, roads to cut, domestics and farm hands to hire at extravagant wages, and difficult to procure in many instances at almost any sum. Luxuriant crops are of little use to the possessor, if he cannot command sufficiency of force to house them safely; while their transportation to a remote market takes largely from their value. The comfort of a home everywhere depends mainly upon the assistance that can be obtained in conducting the rougher details of household affairs—in the educational facilities afforded the younger members of the family, and in the reasonable proximity of places of public worship.

If those who imigrate to the newer States and territories would but apply the same energy they are obliged to use there to the renovation of the ill farmed lands of the Atlantic border, and would consent to wear homespun, to live in log houses, and, eschewing all luxurious appliances, be satisfied to live upon the products of the homestead, they could acquire a competence with more ease in settled neighborhoods than on the fertile and sparsely populated prairies of the great West. They would moreover be enabled to enjoy that social intercourse which is essential to the well being of every class of persons, and living under fixed laws, among a people accustomed to respect private rights, would be far more secure in person and property. It is also unquestionable that improved land in the older States more rapidly appreciates in price than in the new, by reason of the greater density of population, and the greater value of fertile soils within easy distance of a good market. We believe that no one need go West with a view to make money by farming, who is willing to apply the same amount of labor and to live in the same style on the seaboard.

The following article, which we take from the Charlotte Democrat, received since the above was in type, is a fitting pendant to it, and coincides with the remark of a young friend of ours who returned from the South a few days ago—"If I ever leave North Carolina again, I hope somebody may shoot me."

MOVING AWAY.

We have often wondered why people, who were well situated in North Carolina, and in easy circumstances, should break up, leave their relations, old friends and neighbors, and move off to the West. Some of the lands in North Carolina are as good as any in the world—produce as much cotton, corn, &c., with convenient and good markets. Especially does this remark apply to the soil in our immediate section. The other day a friend who was speaking of the great advance in the price of lands about here within the last few years, stated that he knew land that had been worked one hundred years which would produce as well now as any land in the West, East, North or South. It does seem strange that farmers should think of emigrating when they have so many advantages here, with health and comforts which they never regain in their new homes.

Suppose certain tracts of land in some of the new States do produce a little more than ours, there are disadvantages connected with it which far out-number the advantages. Markets are not as convenient, prices are not as good, and the privations are ten times greater.

We saw a man recently who tried the experiment of moving off. He told us that he was in moderate circumstances, making enough for his family, always having a little to sell, and enjoyed good health; but that he became charmed with the glowing accounts of the productiveness of the soil of some south-western State. He sold out and took up his line of march for a "better land." Said he, "I have come back and intend to buy my old farm again—I have lost by the operation two thousand dollars—and if I can recover from the false step I made, I will never leave good old North Carolina again unless carried off by force." Himself and family had been sick nearly all the time they were gone, and when we last saw him he was searching for a doctor to eradicate the disease he had contracted during his peregrinations.

So it is with hundreds of others.

THE RALEIGH STANDARD ON DEMOCRATIC DEMAGOGUES.—We read the annexed article in a late Standard with a decided relish, and laid it aside for insertion. It has been overlooked for a week or two, but is too good to be lost, and so we give it now. We have rarely seen a richer or more richly deserved castigation of a large class of the Standard's party leaders, the "pettifogging demagogues" who "attempt to ride into power on a humbug cry against taxes." Give it to them, Mr. Standard. It is right to lash them, though you do hit ten democrats to one opponent.

For ourselves, we have not had a syllable to say against the amount of the taxes. The wretchedly bungling manner in which they are laid—giving dishonest men every facility for avoiding payment, and leaving honest men in doubt as to what they ought to pay, thus compelling them to pay more than they ought, so as to be on the safe side—we *have* complained of. And we have complained that this portion of the State is heavily taxed to construct public works which are destroying its prosperity, whilst it is refused its rightful share of the common fund. These are grounds of complaint. But not the amount of taxes, to be invested in internal improvements, the increase of the public wealth, the honor and glory of the State. Injudiciously as some portions of the fund have been expended, the aggregate expenditure has been worth five or ten fold its amount.

And now with a protest against the Standard's injustice to Gen. Dockery (which has heretofore been fully exposed in this paper,) we give its article on

*Taxes.*—In conversation with Andrew Baggarly, Esq., of Eagle City, Iredell county, last winter, he informed us that ten years ago he paid about seventy-five cents taxes on land on which he now pays about one hundred dollars; "and," said he, "I pay the hundred dollars now more cheerfully and with more ease, than I did the seventy-five cents ten years ago."

Mr. Baggarly is regarded as an eccentric individual, but his energy and enterprise are more distinguishing features in his character than eccentricity. With small means he went into the forests, hewed them down, selected his site, and now has in operation flouring mills, saw mills, cotton factories, &c. He has raised up a village there, and thrift is visible all around him. Many poor people that formerly lived on a scanty pittance, and with scarcely a shelter over their heads, now reside in neat cottages and daily partake of a fare good enough for any body.

Such are the fruits of the enterprise of one "eccentric" individual; and we only wish there were more such. He looks forward to the time when he will pay five hundred dollars taxes, and longs for it to come.

That is patriotism of the true stamp. How different from the miserable croakings of pettifogging demagogues, who, conscious of their own unfitness for office, attempt to ride into power on a humbug cry against taxes. Weak and narrow minded, they have no better sense than to judge the standard of intelligence among the people by their own. Nine times out of ten they will find themselves at fault. The people know that taxes are necessary, and they pay them cheerfully. It is not the people, but thin-skinned demagogues that rail against taxes—demagogues that spend more money for whiskey and tobacco in one year than they ever will pay in taxes.

We advocate taxes for internal improvements. Every dollar paid this, judiciously expended, will be returned four fold to ourselves or our posterity. Our people are able and willing to pay taxes to cover the State with a network of railroads, to cut canals, improve our navigable streams, and develop the untold wealth of our mineral and agricultural resources, now lying useless, and depriving the State of a revenue four times the amount of her present taxes. We believe the people are in favor of taxes, and that they will indignantly repudiate the picayune candidates for office whose voices grow dolorous and whose visages are elongated over the idea of the "great burdens" the people have to bear. It is worse than nonsense—it is culpable ignorance or—something else.

Let the people rally with one accord and silence the everlasting croakers, that, like an ill-omened raven, are disturbing our ears and retarding our progress by their hoarse and discordant notes. Let us complete our great central railway from the shores of the ocean to our western limits. We profess to know something of the western portion of our State, and we do not hesitate to say it is not appreciated by the central and eastern portions. The people there have been taxed for improvements from which they have never received one cent's benefit; yet they have paid these taxes cheerfully, looking confidently forward to the time when the favor would be reciprocated. *And that time will come*—it is now near at hand, and then will our western valleys pour forth their rich treasures of grain and minerals. That portion of the State will then take the position to which it is entitled, in spite of the partizan malice of such men as Gen. Dockery and the stingy selfishness of others that might be named.

COTTON BLOOMS.—I. A. Dumas, Esq., of Dumas's Store, Richmond County, has sent us some cotton blooms, the first he had seen this season, gathered on the 29th ult. He adds, that "corn and cotton are unusually small and unpromising in this neighborhood. I do not think I can make over half a crop of cotton, under the most favorable circumstances. We are harvesting our wheat, the crop being very good. Oats not good."

STATE BONDS.—The Public Treasurer advertises for sale $100,000 of State Bonds for the benefit of the Western North Carolina Railroad. The Bonds will date from July 1, 1857. Proposals will be received at the Treasurer's office until August 3, 1857.

BANK OF THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.—The stockholders of this institution, as we learn from the Standard, met in Raleigh on Monday last to act upon the question of accepting or rejecting the charter granted by the last General Assembly. Gen. S. F. Patterson of Caldwell presided, and E. B. Freeman, Esq. was Secretary.

On Monday afternoon Mr. Mordecai, the President of the Bank, addressed the stockholders at some length, and in a lucid manner, on the past and present condition of the institution, the condition of the business of banking in the State generally, &c.

No discussion took place on Monday. But the deliberations on Tuesday resulted, as we learn by letter from Raleigh, in the rejection of the charter, by a vote of 1246 to 427.

We learn that the meeting was largely attended, and that the discussions were exceedingly interesting, as may be supposed when we state that they were participated in, to a greater or less extent, by Mr. Mordecai, President of the Bank, Mr. Badger, ex-Gov. Swain, ex-Gov. Manly, ex-Gov. Morehead, ex-Gov. Graham, B. F. Moore, Jas. B. Shepard, Wm. R. Myers, Treasurer Courts, and perhaps others.

The principal objection urged, of course, was to the provision of the new charter, that the State might pay its subscription of $500,000 (and contingently $500,000 more,) in State bonds, whilst individuals are required to pay theirs in specie or its equivalent. Should the Bank hold the bonds, they would yield only 6 per cent. interest, whilst, if the profits of the Bank were 8 per cent. the State would get that amount in dividends. As the bonds could not be banked upon, the extra 2 per cent. received by the State would be a part of the earnings of the individual stockholders' money. If the Bank chose to sell the bonds, there is no probability that it could realize 90 per cent. on them. There would be a loss to begin with, therefore, of at least $50,000.

There was great reluctance, even on the part of those who felt compelled to vote against the charter, to give up the Bank. The stockholders will be subjected to great inconvenience, and probably loss, in changing their investments. But besides the above provisions, the charter is so loosely worded, some sections conflicting so essentially with others, that it was not safe to adopt it. These conflicts and discrepancies were pointed out, clearly, so that the ingenuity of man might be defied to construe and reconcile its provisions. These were accounted for by Mr. Myers, (who was in the Senate from Mecklenburg,) as caused by the tacking on here, and the striking out there, on successive motions of various members who looked not, in the confusion of the closing hours of the session, to the congruity of the bill as a whole. Among other things we understand that it was shown, that the right of the State to require a loan of $200,000 from the Bank might be so construed as to justify a demand for a succession of such loans of $200,000, to an indefinite extent.

BANK OF CHARLOTTE.—A semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent. has been declared. The report of the President to the annual meeting of stockholders on the 1st inst, says the Democrat, "exhibited the institution in a very healthy and prosperous condition.

"The following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year: J. H. Wilson, J. H. White, John Walker, Thos. H. Brem, A. B. Davidson, David Parks and S. P. Alexander.

"At a subsequent meeting of the Board, S. P. Alexander was elected President.

WILMINGTON & CHARLOTTE RAILROAD.—A friend at Wadesborough writes us that the very liberal subscription proposed by the Anson magistrates to the stock of this road, has been very liberally ratified by the people of Anson. The full vote is not yet known. But in all but two precincts the vote stands: For subscription 623; against it 93. At Wadesborough the vote was 300 in favor to 4 against subscription, at Diamond Hill and Beverly's the vote was unanimous in favor of subscription; and at Lilesville 73 to 1.

THE EDUCATIONAL CONVENTION.—The Standard adds to what we have already copied from it of the proceedings of this interesting body, that—

"We had the pleasure on Wednesday night, of hearing the addresses by Prof. Charles Phillips, Rev. Dr. Wilson, William Eaton, Jr. Esq., Rev. Mr. Christian, and Prof. Webster, of Va. These addresses were characterized by thought, learning, sound common sense, and some of them were touching and eloquent. The proceedings will give the reader some idea of the number of gentlemen who took an active part, and participated in the debates of the Convention. We have observed the deliberations and the men composing many public bodies; but we can say, with truth, that we have never seen any Convention or public body of any kind in this State, which was superior to this Convention in intelligence, learning, or general ability."

"The time fixed for the next meeting of the Association is the first Wednesday in July, 1858; but it was left, we believe, with the State Superintendent and the two Secretaries to select the place. The general impression appeared to be that the Association would hold its next annual meeting in Charlotte or Goldsborough."

The President of the association, the Rev. Alex. Wilson, of Alamance, has been engaged in teaching for nearly forty years.

The Wilmington Journal will enter on the 14th volume of its Weekly and the 7th of its Daily issue on the 4th and 5th days of September next. Both papers will appear in new and beautiful type now in preparation at the foundry. Barring its politics the Journal is a great favorite with us, and we are pleased to note such an evidence of its prosperity.

The contributions in Orange County to the Mount Vernon purchase amount to about $275.

DEATH OF GOV. MARCY.—This venerable man, of world-wide fame, departed this life suddenly, on Saturday last, the 4th of July, at Ballston, N. Y., where he was temporarily stopping at the Sans Souci Hotel.

He complained of a pain in the side shortly after breakfast, and walked to the office of Dr. Moore, but not finding the Doctor in, returned to his room at the Hotel. In a few minutes the Doctor came, and found Mr. Marcy lying dead in his room on a couch, with an open book on his breast. He had just written a letter to the Hon. John M. Botts, of Virginia, which was found near him.

The Wilmington Herald says: "Mr. Marcy was born in Massachusetts, in 1786, and was therefore in the 71st year of his age when he died. He graduated with high distinction at Brown University, Providence, R. I., in 1808, and immediately thereafter studied law and settled in Troy, N. Y. Upon the declaration of war with Great Britain he volunteered his services, and served with credit during the greater part of the war. In 1816 he was appointed Recorder of Troy. In 1821 he was Adjutant General of the State, and in 1823 Comptroller. In 1826 he was appointed one of the associate Judges of the Supreme Court, and in 1831 he was sent to the U. S. Senate. Mr. Marcy was Governor of New York three successive terms. When in 1844 Mr. Polk was elected President, he tendered the post of Secretary of War to Mr. Marcy, the duties of which office he discharged during a difficult period, the country then being at war with Mexico, with energy and ability.

"But, his fame as a statesman and a sagacious politician mainly rests upon his administration of the affairs of the State Department, to which high position he was called by President Pierce in 1853.—Here it was that he displayed that closeness of reasoning,—that irresistible force of argument,—that extended information,—that perspicuous and strong composition, which attracted the admiration of the whole country, and placed him in the very front rank of the great men of the age. His state papers are models.

"Mr. Marcy was beyond question the ablest man in the Democratic party, and was a prominent candidate for the Presidential nomination in 1852, when Mr. Pierce finally obtained it."

And the Wilmington Journal, with equal justness, says:—

"Mr. Marcy was an old man, seventy-one years of age—past the allotted three score years and ten; and yet, up to the close, his mental faculties retained all the vigor of their meridian prime, and the annals of diplomacy present nothing superior to his latest efforts—efforts which extorted praise even from opponents on both sides of the Atlantic. Beyond question, the country has produced few more vigorous minds, if, indeed, it has produced any. As a diplomatist and political controversial writer, we think he stood not only in the front rank, but the very foremost in that rank. Clear-headed, strong-minded, vigorous in thought and expression, sacrificing nothing to mere show, he was equal to all emergencies and rose with the demands of the occasion, his proudest triumphs being always achieved over the most trying difficulties, and his reputation steadily culminating to the close. More popular men there were and are—for Mr. Marcy never appeared to us a man who could attract to himself much personal affection or excite much individual enthusiasm—but we question if, at the time of his death, and for years before, there was one man in the country whose great ability was so universally conceded. About *that* there was no difference of opinion—friend or foe—Democrat, Republican, Know Nothing, Whig, alike acknowledged the fact as one about which there could be no dispute. He was to all, the "Great Secretary," of whose pre-eminent diplomatic abilities the whole country was justly proud."

## DIED,

On Tuesday, the 7th inst., at the residence of her husband, in the vicinity of this place, MARIA LOUISA, wife of Isaac B. Hawley, and third daughter of William H. Hardin, of Columbia, Tenn., in the 29th year of her age.

By this event it has pleased God to remove from among us, one who was beloved and admired by all her friends for an exceedingly amiable disposition, and for the illustration, in all the relations of life, of those sterling virtues and lovely graces, which are at once the honor and the charm of woman, educated in intellect and refined by the grace of God.

The deceased was pious from childhood, and grew up under the nurture of the Episcopal Church—of which she became a communicant very early in life,—in the cultivation of those affections and in the practice of those duties which brought her to a perfection of christian character and to a ripeness of christian experience, as edifying to her friends as it was remarkable in one of her age.

It would be grateful to the heart of a warm friend to dwell upon a character so truly lovely; but let it suffice for this place, to say, that the "record" of her exemplary christian life, and of her *truly* triumphant death, "is on high," whither she has gone to reap the reward of a life of faith and devotion to God.—COM.

In Wilmington, on the 3d inst., at the residence of her son-in-law, Junius D. Gardner, Esq., Mrs. MARGARET TOMKINS, aged 78 years.

At Newbern, on the 27th ult. Mrs. MARY E. DAVENPORT, consort of C. G. Davenport, Esq. Editor of the Newbern Express, and daughter of Thos. H. Turner, of Washington county, in the 27th year of her age.

In Newbern, on the 30th ult. of consumption, Mr. WM. J. WILLIAMS, formerly Editor of the Weekly News.


PIEDMONT SPRINGS.

THE undersigned has become proprietor of the above named springs. They are situated near the centre of Stokes county, N. C., in a high, healthy, mountainous region of country, within a short distance of Dan River, the Cascade, and "The Torys' Den," a very noted place in the revolutionary war. They also command a fine view of the Blue Ridge, Pilot Mountain, and Sauratown Mountains. The roads leading to the Springs have lately been greatly improved, so that they are now easily accessible to the travelling public, and during the summer season a stage from Salem will run regularly to the Springs to convey passengers. The proprietor has been at great expense in furnishing and refitting the buildings and improving the grounds, and he pledges himself to spare no pains, to render comfortable and pleasant all persons who may visit the Springs, whether for health or pleasure. The mineral waters of these Springs have been pronounced by competent judges to be equal to any in the United States. The season will open on the first of June next.

RATES OF FARE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Single persons per day, | $1 50 |
| " " " week, | 9 00 |
| " " " month, | 30 00 |
| Children and servants half price. | |
| Single horse per day, | $0 75 |
| " " " week, | 5 00 |
| " " " month, | 18 00 |

PYLADES SMALLWOOD.

Piedmont Springs, March 1857. 92-*tf8

Blanks for sale at this Office.


THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE!

NEW YORK, July 6.

The Columbia has arrived with Liverpool dates to the 24th.

The frigate Niagara would immediately commence shipping the Atlantic cable.

The Jewish disabilities bill had been so amended as to prevent the Jews from holding any office whatever; from belonging to Ecclesiastical Courts; or in any manner to wield an influence in the affairs of the Church. In the same House Mr. Smith moved the following:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this House, it is expedient that Parliament shall direct an immediate attention to the best mode of removing obstacles which impede the application of British capital and skill to the improvement of the productive powers of India.

He followed up the resolution with a speech principally advocating the growth of cotton in India, stating that the Candeish province alone was capable of growing more cotton than was now produced in the United States; that there was plenty of English capital available to promote cultivation, if a guarantee were given that proper facilities would be afforded by internal improvements and a better government.

A debate ensued, but no action was taken.

*France.*—The grain crops in France were in magnificent condition, and it was believed that the grape disease had disappeared. A large vintage was anticipated.

*Spain.*—The position of the Mexican question is believed to be no nearer a satisfactory result.

*Commercial.*—LIVERPOOL, June 24.—Cotton quiet and firm. Sales of the three days 21,000 bales—of which speculators and exporters each took 2,500 bales. Prices unchanged.

FOURTH OF JULY IN NEW YORK.

*Bloody Riots—Ten Persons Killed and many Wounded.*

A telegraphic despatch from New York, dated July 5, says:

Several riots occurred here yesterday, the most serious of which originated in the Bowery, between a mob from the Five Points, and a party of Bowery boys. The fight continued with great ferocity for an hour, clubs, stones, bottles and fire-arms being freely used, and the Five Pointers being in the end gradually driven back. Eight persons were killed in this riot, and about 30, including several of the policemen, were wounded. At one time the rioters had the streets barricaded, thus defying the policemen, of whom upwards of 100 were present. Three regiments of State troops were ordered out and kept in reserve, but their services were not required, as the riot was finally quelled by the exertions of the police.

In the minor riots of the day two persons were killed, and some 20 or 30 badly wounded. In nearly all these disturbances the ex-police were conspicuous actors.

NEW YORK, July 6.

*More Riots in New York.*—Another riot occurred, last night, between the factions of rowdies at Five Points. The military was ordered out. Other riots occurred in different parts of the city. All the cars on Second Avenue Railroad were stopped, and the conductors robbed by a mob of Irishmen. Eleven persons were shot, several of whom are fatally wounded.

LEXINGTON, (Ky.,) July 5.

*Monument to Henry Clay.*—The corner stone of the Clay monument was laid with imposing ceremonies on the fourth. The display of the military and Masons was very imposing. Rev. Dr. Breckenridge was the orator on the occasion.

ST. LOUIS, July 7.

*One Hundred and Fifty U. S. Troops Slain by the Indians.*—The St. Joseph (Mo.) Journal of the 2d publishes a statement of a French trader that a body of 100 troops and 50 teamsters of Col. Sumner's command were attacked by a large body of Cheyenne and Anafaboe Indians, 200 miles west of Fort Kearney, and all were slain. This sad report is confirmed by a trader who arrived at Pacific city, Iowa, on the 2d, and also by an emigrant train from Salt Lake.

*Extract from a letter to the Editors of the Observer, from Little's Mills, Richmond Co., N. C.*

"The dry season has damaged our crops seriously; however, with good rains from this time through the making season, the Corn crop will be an average one. The Cotton crop can't exceed two-thirds of an ordinary yield."


Haywood High School.

WE take pleasure in announcing to the public that a School will be opened in Haywood on the 2d Monday of July next, under the supervision of Archibald R. Black, A. M. It is our purpose to establish here a permanent Classical School, of the highest order;—no pains will be spared to accomplish this end—having secured the services of a gentleman whose ability and learning will place it at once among the first preparatory Schools in the State. Mr. Black graduated at the University in 1853, with the first distinction, and has since devoted himself to teaching. He is an able man, a good disciplinarian, and occupies undeniably the first rank of his profession.

The locality too is no inconsiderable recommendation to our School. Haywood is situated at the junction of Haw and Deep Rivers, the present terminus of Steamboat Navigation on Deep River, and is a pleasant, quiet and beautiful village. It is elevated and can boast of as pure an atmosphere and as good water as any place in middle North Carolina, and has access to all the productions of the fertile vallies of the above streams, consequently board will always be comparatively cheap.

As to the morality of the place, whatever it may have been heretofore, either in fact or in reputation, we guarantee that for the future all shall be well, because we intend making it the homes of our families. Upon this view of the advantages offered by our School, we hope to obtain, as we are determined to merit, a large share of public patronage.

Tuition per session of five months will be:

| | |
|---|---|
| For beginners, | $12 00 |
| " more advanced English branches, | 16 00 |
| " higher English branches and the languages, | 20 00 |

Board can be had at $8 per month, in the families of Capt. Bryan, R. E. Rives, Joseph Avant, Robert Faucette, B. I. Howze, Maj. Rich. Faucette and others.

ELIAS BRYAN,
RICHARD FAUCETTE,
JNO. W. SCOTT,
R. K. SMITH,
B. I. HOWZE,
R. E. RIVES.

Haywood, Chatham Co., N. C., June 17. 18-*6w

Olin High School.

THIS Institution, located in the North-eastern part of Iredell county, N. C., will re-open its exercises on the 22d of July, under the Presidency of the Rev. B. Clegg, assisted by accomplished Teachers.

Board and Tuition will range from $55 to $65 per session of five months, Tuition always in advance.

Those coming from a distance will find Salisbury a convenient point to obtain conveyance. Arrangements have been made with W. B. Grant, Proprietor of the Mansion House, for the convenience of students. For further information address Rev. B. Clegg, Olin, Iredell county, N. C.

June 18, 1857. 18-*6t

FROM THE WILMINGTON HERALD.

## MEASUREMENT OF CORN.

*To the Editor of the Daily Herald, Wilmington:*

DEAR SIR:—In the "Daily Herald" of Friday, the 26th June, you quote an article from the "Fayetteville Observer," censuring the people of Wilmington for dishonesty in the measurement of Corn, and in commenting upon it you shift the responsibility from the people of Wilmington upon the "Eastern countymen," who sell you "the grain after their manner of measurement." Knowing you would never have done our "Eastern countymen"—our farmers of Hyde and other counties, who supply your market with Corn—such great injustice as to impute to them dishonesty in the measurement of their great staple, it is, or should be well known to many of the commission merchants of Wilmington, that the fault does not rest upon the farmers and producers; but that in *a very great measure*, not directly, but *indirectly*, the blame can be justly imputed to some of your commission merchants.

A simple statement of facts as they exist in connection with the trade, will make this proposition *evident* to every business man *at least*.

It is well known and weekly evidenced by the innumerable number of business circulars and market reports received by almost every farmer in the county of Hyde (where most of your Corn is obtained,) from many of the commission merchants of your town, that there is a strong, and, if properly conducted, laudable competition as to who shall do that branch of the business. All are striving after it, and each are anxious to outstrip his neighbor—that is, to obtain a larger share of this apparently desirable business. All of this, if properly conducted, is, as before suggested, laudable and proper enough. No one could take exception to it. But Wilmington is remotely situated from the corn-producing counties. The means and conveniences of reaching them from your town have heretofore been not only bad, but exceedingly uncertain. In consequence of this, your merchants, with one or two exceptions, have little or no acquaintance with the farmers, the producers, the shippers of the Corn themselves. In consequence of this fact, *lastly*, your merchants, or many of them, have been induced to "curry favor" with the Captains of the small vessels employed in the transportation of the Corn from the farm to your market, knowing that they had the influence with the shipper sufficient to control the consignment of the cargo to any merchant of your town in whose behalf they might exercise their influence—that is, some of your merchants have used them as "middle men" and as "drummers" for their interests.

The farmers of the "Eastern counties" are generally *farmers only*, and know nothing about any other kind of business. Many of them who have been shipping Corn for years don't know the form of a bill of lading—could not write one, and never use them. They, in the honest simplicity of their hearts, trust all to the integrity of the Captain of the vessel by which they make a shipment to the commission merchant of your town, to whom they instruct the Captain to deliver it. They always invariably, and, I believe, without an exception, give full and abundant measure to the vessel when delivered, and in many cases "throw in" several barrels of Corn, to secure the full measurement of the cargo when discharged; and I feel no hesitation in making the assertion, that if the Corn was sold in your market by the measure as it is delivered to the vessel by the shipper, that, in nine cases out of ten, every cargo would "over-run" at least five per cent, or five bushels in every hundred bushels; and I believe (and I have so been informed by many of them themselves,) that every farmer and shipper would be perfectly satisfied to have his Corn sold by such measure as he sells or delivers at home.

The query now arises, why is it not sold by the farmer's measure, or, rather, why is it that the measure from the vessel at your wharf is generally, I might say, always *"short?"*

It is perfectly well known to every observant business man on your wharves, that the Captains of these Corn vessels—these particular "friends," "middle men," and influential "drummers" of some of your commission merchants, are as great cheats, as accomplished villains, and as practised "sleight-of-hand" performers as ever infested any community. While this may, I believe, be truthfully given as their general character, it gives me pleasure to say, that I know of honorable exceptions. These "sleight-of-hand" "drummers" are entrusted by the unsuspecting farmer with the transportation, and frequently with the option, of consigning his Corn to any one of your merchants that may please him, the Captain, best. He starts with his cargo, without having given any bill of lading to their owners. Most of these Corn vessels have to pass through the "Straits" and "Core Sound"—a section of our country where the Corn market is limited, but where the prices are generally higher than in your market. And instances have been known of these *influential* "drummers" stopping in the Straits or Sound, and unloading to the extent of what they supposed they could cheat in measure in your market. If they do not stop in the Straits for the purpose of "unloading," they proceed to Wilmington, hand over their cargo to their *peculiar* friend, their favorite commission merchant, who sells it for him. The Captain then delivers the cargo to the purchaser, measuring it himself, or having it measured by one of his practised crew; and the purchaser who gets "one and three-quarter bushels" for every two that he pays for, I think is remarkably fortunate. When the Corn is all delivered, the Captain goes to the counting-room of his "particular friend" and instructs him to make out his account of sales—so many bushels to one and so many bushels to another, &c., &c.; and some of them less practised in villainy than others will have an account of sales made out in favor of a supposed shipper who did not have a single grain of Corn in the vessel. And the fictitious owners, or the account of sales' favor of such fictitious owners, are intended as a cover for the "over-runnings;" while the older and bolder ones make no scruple about the matter—acknowledge them to be "over-runnings," and claim the price of it, which is paid by some of your commission merchants, with a perfect and indisputable knowledge that they, the Captains, have cheated the purchaser to make it "over-run." Instances have been known of the Captain of one of these vessels making nearly as much by his over-runnings as his freight amounted to.

Those of your commission merchants who "curry favor" with and use these Captains as tools, as "drummers," are indirectly to blame for the whole abuse. A commission merchant should conduct and endeavor to advance the interests of his principal. In this case, it may be said, that he is, at all events, not warring against the interest of his principal. This, I think, is a mistake, and it can be shown to be such by a single question. Would any of your dealers pay more for two bushels of Corn than they would for one and three quarter bushels? If they will, then just the difference in the price paid for each quantity, is the amount that they are indirectly aiding a "middle man" in cheating out of the principal of both. The principal gives the good measure, gets the poor price, and the Captain gets his freight and the difference between the "good and poor price" by the encouragement of the commission merchant. I say by his encouragement, because it is clearly his duty to advise those for whom he sells Corn of the rascality of their agent, the Captain. It won't do for the merchant to say that the Captains are known to the farmer—they generally are, but most of them are passably respectable when out of the reach of temptation when there are no "half bushels" to be "struck" and no "sleight-of-hand" performance required. It is only in Wilmington that they can exercise their peculiar talents and give full scope to their genius. The farmers know nothing of it. Inform them—"post them up" in the rascalities of their agents, as well as the markets. They will then always require a bill of lading from the vessel, and send it *themselves* to some merchant. He can then *make* the Captains give good measure, get a better price for the Corn; and if the Captain then stops to trade in the Straits or Sound, the merchant can make him or the vessel pay for the "shillings short." And if the farmer has been too liberal at the barn and given superabundant measure, (as they most generally do,) then their commission merchant can claim the over-runnings for them.

The farmers are honest—they give ample measure. Give them a good measure price; and let your commission merchants see that the purchaser gets fair and liberal measure.

The merchant who "sets the ball in motion," and first requires the Captain to give his purchasers good measure, will, of course, be cursed and abused by their immaculate saintships; but such is the man that the high-minded and honorable farmers of the Corn-growing counties want for an agent and a commission merchant; and if they know of such, they *would* have them—the *influence* of the sharp-practice "drummers" to the contrary notwithstanding.

I am fully aware, sir, that a more honorable and worthy business community never had an existence than that of Wilmington. They are generally gentlemen of too high a tone of honor and character, to give the slightest countenance to these improprieties when their attention is directed to the matter. The remedy is in their own hands, and I believe they will exert it.

Yours, &c.,
"AN EASTERN COUNTY-MAN."

## SUPREME COURT.

The following opinions have been delivered since our last report:

By NASH, C. J. In State v. Trim Hopkins, from Perquimans; judgment reversed and *venire de novo*. Also, in State v. Jim Wright, from Perquimans; judgment reversed and *venire de novo*. Also, in Felton v. White, from Perquimans; judgment reversed and *venire de novo*. Also, in Spencer v. Carter from Hyde, affirming judgment.

By PEARSON, J. In Knight v. Knight, in equity, from Edgecombe; declaring the defendants alone entitled. Also, in Mallory v. McNair, from Richmond; judgment reversed and *venire de novo*. Also Bartlett v. Simmons, from Camden; judgment affirmed. Also, in State v. Rose, from Stanly; judgment reversed and *venire de novo*.

By BATTLE, J. In Bank of State v. Fowle and others, in equity, from Wake, decretal order for sale. Also, in Robbins v. Windley, in equity, from Beaufort; defendant Windley not bound to elect. Also, in Hartsfield v. Jones, from Greene. Also in Campbell v. Branch, from Harnett; judgment reversed and *venire de novo*.

PER CURIAM.—In Ward v. Laws, in equity, from Wake—decree for an account. State v. Barton, from Richmond—affirmed. Also, in Ward v. Turner, in equity, from Martin—decree for plantiff. Also, in Fisher v. Carroll, in equity, from Sampson—decree for plaintiff.

*Ral. Standard.*

## SUPERIOR COURTS—FALL CIRCUITS.

The following is the arrangement made by the Judges of the Circuits for the Fall ridings:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Edenton Circuit, | | Judge Caldwell. | |
| Newbern, | " | " | Ellis. |
| Raleigh, | " | " | Saunders. |
| Hillsboro', | " | " | Manly. |
| Wilmington, | " | " | Bailey. |
| Salisbury, | " | " | Person. |
| Mountain, | " | " | Dick. |

*Raleigh Standard.*

*Directors in Railway Companies.*—At a meeting of the Board of Internal Improvement, held at the Executive office in this City on Tuesday last, present, His Excellency Gov. Bragg and N. E. Cannady and John U. Kirkland, Esqs., the following appointments were made:

Directors in the North Carolina Railway Company—Paul C. Cameron, of Orange; Rob't P. Dick, of Guilford; Phil. B. Hawkins, of Franklin; William T. Dortch, of Wayne; Sam'l Hargrave, of Davidson; John D. Bellamy, of New Hanover; Giles Mebane, of Alamance; and John I. Shaver, of Rowan. The Hon. Thomas Ruffin was appointed the State's representative.

Directors in the Atlantic and North Carolina Company—George S. Stevenson, A. T. Jerkins, E. A. Thompson, Counell Wooten, Lewis C. Desmond, Isaac Ramsay, Levi Oglesby, and Fred. P. Latham.—*Ral. Standard.*

*Normal College.*—We have received a catalogue for 1856–7, of Normal College, which is situated in Randolph county, in this State, near Thomasville, on the North Carolina railroad, and learn from it that the College is in a prosperous condition.

There are 190 students, 153 of whom are from North Carolina, and the remainder from Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Texas, and Missouri.—*Wil. Herald.*

*Remedy for the Chinch Bug.*—We published recently a note from the Hon. Abram Rencher, stating that fish oil had been found an excellent remedy for the chinch bug now destroying the corn. Mr. Rencher has addressed us another note on the subject, in which he says he has found the remedy entirely successful, but that some of his neighbors complain that it kills their corn. So it does his corn, says Mr. R., if applied in too large a quantity. He says, "take a feather from the wing of a chicken or goose, clip off a small piece of the little end, dip the feathery part in oil, and run it down between the boot and the stalk of the two lower blades, wipe off the oil remaining on the feather on the outside of the stalk near the ground. The oil kills the bugs it touches, and the balance disappear." Mr. Rencher adds: "I have just returned from my cornfield, which bordered on my wheat field for two hundred yards, and where the chinch bug appeared in great force. Their ravages were arrested by the application of the oil, and the corn looks as well at this time as if there never had been a bug upon it. However unsuccessful others may be in the application of fish oil, I consider myself indebted to it for the safety of my cornfield. I write this from fear that some persons may be discouraged by an improper application of the oil."—*Ral. Standard.*

*"The Great United States."*—The largest valley in the world is the valley of the Mississippi, which contains 500,000 square miles, and is one of the most prolific regions of the globe. The largest lake in the world is Lake Superior, 450 miles in length. The greatest natural bridge in the world is that over Cedar Creek, Virginia, which extends across a chasm 80 feet wide and 260 feet deep, at the bottom of which a creek flows.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

## MONUMENT TO HENRY CLAY.

It was altogether appropriate that the Monument to Henry Clay should be erected at Lexington, the scene of his early studies and of his later forensic triumphs, and amongst the people who loved him in life with a warmth and cordiality amounting to veneration. It was also appropriate that the ceremonies of laying the corner-stone of the monument should be performed on the anniversary of the nation's independence, and in the presence of some of the early pioneers and of many of the most distinguished of Mr. Clay's compeers and their descendants, and representatives of the ancient families of renown in Kentucky, and pilgrim visitors from other portions of the country.

The origin of this tribute to the memory of the departed patriot was a spontaneous suggestion of friends and neighbors and of strangers in attendance on the arrival of Mr Clay's remains at Lexington in the summer of 1852. The monument was to be reared in the consecrated cemetery where he wished to be entombed by the side of his mother, Elizabeth Watkins Clay, where he had inscribed on her tomb, "This monument, a tribute to her many domestic virtues, has been prompted by the filial affection and veneration of one of her grateful sons—H. Clay."

The Clay Monument Association was then formed, and on the 4th of the present month the corner-stone was laid with ceremonies of unusual impressiveness, an interesting description of which we are enabled to present to our readers in the subjoined letter.

EDITORS' CORRESPONDENCE.

LEXINGTON, (Ky.) July 4, 1857.

When I bade you adieu on Tuesday evening last, to start upon my trip to the Southwest, it was, you well remember, partly if not mainly for the purpose of being present at the ceremonies of laying the corner-stone of the monument to Henry Clay, which has been appointed to take place in this city, and on this day. Having already advised you by private letter of my arrival in Cincinnati, it remains for me now, at the close of the Fourth, in Lexington, to give you a brief sketch of the ceremonies of the day, so far as they fell under my observation. I had the pleasure of casually recognising in the throng the familiar faces of Vice President Breckinridge, Governor Morehead, ex-Secretary Guthrie, and others well known in Washington.

The ceremonies of the day were commenced at early dawn by the firing of a national salute of thirty-one guns; and soon after the streets and thoroughfares of Lexington began to grow rife with the demonstrations which usually attend the celebration of our great National Festival, with its annual waste of powder and patriotism. At a quarter before nine o'clock a preparatory signal was sounded on the drum for the formation of the procession, which had been admirably arranged by Capt Buford, the chief marshal of the day. The several divisions were soon formed, under the command of the assistants marshal; and, shortly after 9 o'clock, the line of the procession commenced its march from the head quarters in Main street towards the Lexington cemetery, the Falls City Guard, of Louisville, leading the way. Next in order, and certainly not the least observed, was the old family carriage of Henry Clay, richly festooned and caparisoned, while in it was seated, in solitary dignity, the aged body servant of the illustrious statesman. Next followed the surviving members of the family of Mr. Clay, to whom succeeded, in long line, the various organizations, civil, military, and masonic, appointed to bear a part in the ceremonies of the day.

On arriving at the entrance of the cemetery, distant about half a mile from the city, the President and Directors of the Clay Monument Association, the distinguished citizens, invited guests, and others dismounted from their carriages, no horse or carriage being permitted to enter the grounds of the cemetery, save only the old family carriage before mentioned.

Immediately adjacent to the base of the contemplated monument we found a raised platform temporarily erected for the accommodation of the Clay family and others, and which, as it overlooked not only the foundation of the monument but the whole landscape adjoining it, afforded a striking *coup d'œil* of the imposing procession that now came winding up through the lanes in this city of the dead. The Knights of the order of Masons, in full regalia, soon formed in a circle around the base of the proposed monument, when, after a few words by Mr. Henry T. Duncan, President of the Henry Clay Monument Association, Mr. Theodore N. Wise, a Grand Master of the Masonic Fraternity, proceeded to lay the corner-stone with the usual rites and ceremonies prescribed for such occasions by the Masonic ritual. The contents of the tin box deposited beneath the corner-stone I was unable to learn. The stone, however, having been laid, the wheat, wine, and oil having been poured forth upon it, the Masonic level and square having been duly applied to test its conformity to the requisitions of a trusty and true corner-stone, the throng that had been gathered around the base of the future monument dispersed to fall again into the ranks of the procession, and proceed from this spot to the "Fair Grounds," more than a mile from Lexington, and in another direction, where the oration of the day was to be delivered by the Rev. Robert J. Breckinridge, D. D. I learn that it is the wish and intention of the Monument Association, under whose auspices the reverend gentleman speaks, that the press should abstain from presenting even a synopsis of the address this day delivered, to the end that it may be the more successfully repeated from time to time in different quarters of the country, or given to the public in some other form which may be deemed most promotive of the patriotic object which the Henry Clay Monument Association have at heart. It is not doubted that with such a theme the distinguished orator will be honored with willing and generous hearers throughout the whole United States, who will thus gain another literary enjoyment similar to that with which they have been favored in the celebrated oration of Mr. Everett on the character of Washington.

I hear on all hands expressions of the great satisfaction which the oration of Dr. Breckinridge afforded to the vast audience (estimated at ten thousand) which was to-day assembled in the Fair grounds; many intelligent gentlemen pronouncing it the finest analysis of the character and services of Mr. Clay which has yet proceeded from any pen—a judgment which will import nothing that is incredible to any one acquainted with the distinguished ability of the reverend speaker.

At the conclusion of the oration an hour or more was devoted to what Dr. Paley would call the "deglutition" of a *Kentucky barbecue*.

Dinner being ended, the military were reviewed by his Excellency Gov. C. S. Morehead; after which a salute of thirteen guns announced the close of the day's ceremonies.

I am glad that I came to Lexington, and have been permitted for the first time to turn my steps to this Mecca of American patriotism, and to thread the shady lanes in which the Sage of Ashland once walked and communed with his gallant spirit. And I am glad that it was an occasion like the one just closed which first brought me to this brave Kentucky soil, once the dark and bloody ground of Indian legend and wild romance, now the smiling seat of opulence and peaceful art; for the "fair women and brave men" who this day thronged the streets of Lexington were met to do homage to one whom death, in having placed beyond the reach of flattery and the interested friendship of political retainers, is seen not to have removed beyond the grateful and affectionate admiration of his fellow-citizens. On other fields let our countrymen rear the triumphal trophy or the monumental pile to mark the spot which Revolutionary valor has rendered immortal, yet here surely it is most fitting that the people should honor by some public mark of gratitude the patriot who devoted his life to the perpetuation and embellishment of that liberty which the fathers of the Republic founded. Nor if, as the great Roman statesman and orator has argued, it is hardly less glorious to save a civil boon than to have been the first to win it, should we regard with inferior veneration those who have preserved for us, in times of political peril, the priceless heritage of *Liberty and Union*. And if, again, Peace has her victories no less renowned than war, who shall forbid this monument to rise to heaven in memory of the great American Pacificator?—a bloodless title, but for that only the more honorable. What though his name is not enrolled in the list of American Presidents? He might have added fresh lustre to that catalogue, but could hardly have derived from it an increase of glory, illustrious as is the official line which begins with the Father of his Country. It cannot, however, be forgotten that Time in adding quadrennially to the number of those who reach this high perch of civil power, is perpetually, though it be insensibly, diminishing the singular and peculiar honor which still attaches to this now rare distinction. But what will be the measure of fame derived *merely* from a historical place among the Presidents of the Republic when their number shall be counted by scores? What now is the fraction of immortality assured to a name inscribed among the Doges of Venice; yet in the days of Venetian pride and glory, when her nobility went forth in gaily decked gondolas to witness the annual "sponsals of the Adriatic," as, with the golden ring of papal gift and blessing, the proud Doge of Venice, on the proud deck of the Bucentaur, wedded the sea as the destined bride of that haughty Republic, what then was the emulous rivalry with which the ambition of family and clan panted for the proud eminence of a name and place in that princely line? Power surely is not beneath an honorable ambition, and to have served one's country well in offices of highest dignity is a source of true glory; but shall they be deemed less worthy of honor who, without receiving the rewards of highest place, have yet conferred upon their country the highest blessings? It has never been deemed to detract from the glory of Cato that the Roman public denied him the consular dignity, but history has, on the contrary, found in the serene grandeur of his self-poised nature a new claim to the respect and admiration of mankind, as Time has already done justice, and will continue to do justice, to the name and fame of him, "the noblest Roman of them all," who was better satisfied to be right than President.

W.

*The Decease of Eminent American Statesmen.*—In recording the death of ex-Secretary Marcy, the Philadelphia *Times* remarks:

It seems as if death had found a banquet among our master spirits in the last decade. Almost all the great and illustrious men who came into public life during the first twenty-five years of the present century have been snatched away within that time. The list which memory calls at the moment is formidable in numbers, and the persons whose names are upon it were conspicuous for vast and varied ability. First, in point of time, is that of John Quincy Adams, who died in 1847; then follows those of Kent, Polk, Taylor, Calhoun, Clay, McDuffie, Story, Webster, King, Woodbury, Sergeant, Berrien, Clayton, Hill, Burgess, Cheves and Marcy. What immense powers, what political and local research, what oratorical skill and diplomatic erudition, what wise foresight and wonderful experience have been lost by their deaths to the nation! When will it, if ever, be restored in the persons and minds of others?

*Church Struck by Lightning—Hoops Melted.*—Sabbath before last a violent thunder storm passed over New Jersey. At Jamesburg, near Amboy, the Sabbath school of the Presbyterian church was holding its meeting in the afternoon, when the fluid struck the building. It entered the roof, making only a small hole, and descended by the chandelier to the centre of the church, where it exploded. Quite a number of adults, as well as children, were prostrated by it, and their clothes burnt. Yet no fatal results followed, although some hours, and even days, followed before perfect restoration took place. But the remarkable feature of it remains to be told, and this is given by a clergyman who received it from one present. It is stated that the ladies who wore brass hoops in their dresses were un-injured, *but the hoops themselves were melted!* The electric fluid was thus diffused, and perhaps lives saved, by their novel species of *conductor*.

*N. Y. Evangelist.*

*Impertinent Letters.*—It is stated that President Buchanan is greatly annoyed by the receipt of innumerable letters addressed him, soliciting money on all sorts of pretexts, in sums from $20 to $3,000. He lately received a letter from a young man in Virginia, with the modest request for the sum of $900, stating that he was very poor and greatly in love with a young lady to whom he was engaged, and whom he was bound to marry, but that he could not do so without the assistance of a loan of $900; and he appealed to the President, as the father of the Republic, to assist him in his distress. Many letters of the same ridiculous character are received, exciting the mirth of the President, but which of course receive no notice.—*Sun.*

*Another Southern Convention.*—The Mayor and Corporate authorities of the town of Knoxville, Tennessee, have notified the delegates to the Southern Commercial Convention, which is to meet there on the 10th of August next, that the hospitalities of the city and people will be freely accorded to the delegates and visiters on that occasion. They also hope to obtain for the delegates accommodations from the railroad companies equally as liberal as those extended to the delegates to the Savannah Convention.

*Sale of Virginia Lands.*—Within the last three or four weeks no less than $100,000 worth of land, in the immediate vicinity of Fredericksburg, Va., has been disposed of to persons from abroad who intend to settle permanently in that section of country, and the Recorder states that there are now numerous applications to owners to sell.

*Let the Ladies Beware.*—It is stated that lately some workmen fell sick in Paris in working on an apple-green silk dress. A piece of the silk was examined by a chemist, and it was found to have been colored with copper and arsenic. These substances adhered but slightly to the silk, were detected in handling, in the shape of powder, and were thus inhaled by the lungs. An order was issued prohibiting the future use of this kind of coloring matter. Many of these silks are supposed to have gone to the United States.

## THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, July 7.

The steamer *Arabia* arrived here this evening, bringing Liverpool dates to Saturday, the 27th ult.

*England.*—The Jewish oath bill passed the House of Commons by a large majority.

None of the telegraphic cable had yet been taken on board the *Niagara*. The work however was expected to commence on Monday, the 29th. The officers of the *Niagara* had been invited to a banquet by the American Chamber of Commerce.

The English Cabinet have conferred the title of Prince Consort upon Prince Albert, thereby making him legally a member of the British Royal Family, but without giving him additional authority.

*France.*—The opposition have only some half a dozen representatives in the French Legislature.

Napoleon has gone to Plombieres. New elections in cases where no absolute majority was given were to take place on Sunday, the 5th of July.

*Russia.*—The Czar has started on his German tour.

*Spain.*—Madrid letters speak doubtfully of the peaceful settlement of the Spanish and Mexican dispute.

The British Minister is again strongly protesting against the Cuban slave trade.

*India.*—A mutiny of a very serious character among the natives in India had taken place. The natives had taken possession of Delhi and massacred the Europeans.

*Markets.*—Cotton—sales of the week 60,000 bales, including 8,000 bales to speculators, and 7,500 bales to exporters. Lower and middling qualities have improved most—say ⅛. Fair qualities have advanced 1-16—sales of Friday estimated at 8,000 bales. The market is steady.

Stock of American Cotton in port 180,000 bales.

Breadstuffs are dull. Flour is firm and quiet. Wheat steady and quiet.

The money market is unchanged. The bullion in the bank has increased £262,000. American securities are slow of sale, but prices are unaltered.

Consols for account 93¼.

The Bank of France has reduced the rate of interest.

*London Markets.*—Iron Welsh rails and bars closed dull at £7 for both.

*The Latest.*—Liverpool, Saturday afternoon. Sales of to-day estimated at 8,000 bales. Market is firm. Breadstuffs are dull and sales unimportant.

## ANGLO-AMERICAN POLICY.

The annexed intelligence appears in several respectable journals, and, from what we have heard, we have no doubt of its correctness. It will have the good effect to deprive the "sensation" papers of much of their capital for agitation, those of them at least who will have the grace to give it credence; for there is a large portion of them whose sole principle of foreign action is hatred of the entire European world, and who live in the happy conceit that the overthrow of the United States Government in general and of the "Monroe Doctrine" in particular is the settled aim and unsleeping purpose of all the "great Powers," but of England more than any. The pacific assurances communicated by this despatch of Lord Clarendon's, taken with those of the Prime Minister of England, avowed in a debate in the House of Commons on the 19th ultimo, will doubtless be more bitter than sweet to that amiable class of the American press. But we must commit their afflictions to the healing influences of time:

"A letter from Lord Clarendon has been received in Washington in which he remarks upon the rumors, often repeated in the American press, concerning arrangements imputed to the British Government for obtaining a foothold in the Chincha Islands and islands in the Bay of Panama, &c.

"He says, in regard to these rumors, that the United States need be under no apprehension that the Government of Great Britain intend to add to their possessions on this continent; though they would not witness without concern any attempt to exclude Great Britain from the enjoyment of a common highway between the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans.

"This statement is very important, as it will tend to quiet the public mind on the subject, and remove any obstacle to a final and saitsfactory adjustment of all questions pending between the two Governments in regard to Central America."

*Large Arrival of Mormons.*—The arrival of a large number of Mormons at Philadelphia is thus noted by the Bulletin of Friday:

The packet ship Tuscarora, with five hundred and thirty-seven steerage passengers, reached her berth at Walnut street wharf this morning. All the passengers, with but a single exception—an Irish woman—were Mormons. We visited the ship this morning, soon after her arrival, and found the deck swarming with the new recruits for Brigham Young's colony at Salt Lake. The emigrants were principally families, and every age, from infants at their mother's breast to tottering old men and women, were represented. The strangers were generally hardy looking people, and they had the appearance of being persons in tolerable comfortable circumstances from agricultural districts. The great majority of these newly arrived Mormons are Welsh and Danes, but there are among them Swedes, English and Scotch. It is curious that there was not a single Irish person among them.

*Another Hint to Ladies in the Cars.*—The "hint to ladies in the cars" which sometime ago found its way into the newspapers receives an appropriate counterpart in the following:

The seats were all full, except one which was occupied by a rough looking Irishman—and at one of the stations, a couple of evidently well bred and intelligent young ladies came in to procure seats; but seeing no vacant ones, were about to go into a back car—when Patrick rose hastily and offered them his seat, with evident pleasure. "But you will have no seat for yourself," responded one of the young ladies with a smile—hesitating with true politeness, as to accepting it. "Niver ye mind *that!*" said the Hibernian, "yer welcome to't!—I'd ride upon the *cow catcher* till New York, any time, for a smile from sich *jintlemanly* ladies!" and retreated hastily into the next car, amid the cheers of those who had witnessed the incident.

*Orange Peel.*—The especial attention of parents and others is called to the following facts: The New York Journal of Commerce learns that a little son of Robert Oliver, of that city, about five years of age, is now lying in a very critical condition from the effects of eating orange peel on Monday last. Parents cannot be too cautious in keeping orange peel from their children, as it contains an active poisonous oil, which in many cases has caused the death of persons who indiscreetly made use of them. Life is jeopardized every time the rind is taken into the stomach.

*Gallant Swimming.*—A few nights since, the Steamer Alida, ascending the Ohio, near Cottonwood bar, came in collision with the Fashion, sinking the former in a few moments of time. Seeing the danger, a gentleman, whose name is not given, forgetful of the danger himself, hastened to the cabin, picked up a young lady, jumped overboard, and with her swam nearly a mile to the shore. A newly-married gentleman did the same thing with his bride.

Boston, July

*Four Persons Killed.*—The National [illegible] was celebrated with the usual [illegible] strations. The weather was fine. A accident occurred during the day, [illegible] to mar the festivities. As the [illegible] fireworks was progressing upon the [illegible] shell rocket mortar burst, killing [illegible] bury, formerly harbor master of this [illegible] Lebby, Patrick Cook, and John [illegible] badly injuring Mr. Wiseman Mar[illegible] dian, and John C. Robinson.

*Montpelier Sold.*—The [illegible] the late President Madison, [illegible] pelier," was sold on Monday last [illegible] Carson, Esq., formerly of Baltimore [illegible] or about $52 per acre. This property [illegible] the foot of the Blue Ridge, which [illegible] railroad with Richmond and [illegible] mansion house is large and elegant [illegible] of 150 feet, and the tract has [illegible] provements and buildings necessary [illegible] rations of a large farm.

*Wheat in Indiana.*—The [illegible] crop in Indiana continues to [illegible] In the counties of Benton, Carr[illegible] pearance the prospect was never [illegible] were settled, and fully one-fourth [illegible] has been sowed than was harvested. The crop of the whole State last [illegible] thirteen millions of bushels. [illegible] estimated by those who have given their particular attention to [illegible] eighteen millions.

*Gives it Up.*—Hon. David R. [illegible] written a letter to friends in [illegible] regard to Kansas, virtually [illegible] He says it is evident to South [illegible] the North in Kansas, and that [illegible] butes ten dollars where the former [illegible] the support of the cause.

*Sentence of an Election Rioter.*—A[illegible]ed Tortoniche has been sentenced [illegible] for being engaged in an effort to [illegible] ing to kill, to suffer an imprisonment [illegible] in jail and to pay the costs of prosecution.

*Chronic Rheumatism.*—The [illegible] tains the history of a series of [illegible] rheumatism treated successfully by [illegible] one of the physicians of the Royal [illegible] London, in a number of cases under [illegible] institution, by the use of sulphur and [illegible] bandaging.

The Grand Jury of a town in Ohio [illegible] sented the "Sewing Society" of the [illegible] "nuisance."

The New York Express states that [illegible] that city and suburbs no less than [illegible] grog-shops.


☞ We are authorised to announce JOHN W. BAKER, Jr., as a Candidate for the office of Clerk of the Superior Court for the County of Cumberland.
May 20.

☞ We are authorized to announce JESSE F. WARDEN as a Candidate for the office of County Court.
May 20.

☞ We are authorised to announce DUNCAN G. McRAE as a Candidate for the office of County Court Clerk for Cumberland County, at the election in August next.
June 10.

☞ We are authorised to announce Capt. RODERICK McRAE as a Candidate for the office of the County Court.
June 8th. 15

☞ The friends of Robert Gillam announce him as a candidate for the office of Clerk of the Superior Court of Cumberland County, at the election in August next.
May 22.

FRESH TURNIP SEED.

"FLAT DUTCH;"
"Red Top;"
"Large English Norfolk;"
"Large Globe;"
"Ruta Baga;"

Just received and for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE
July 8.

SHERIFF'S NOTICE.

I WILL attend the following Districts, for the purpose of collecting the Taxes, viz.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cedar Creek, | July [illegible] |
| Lock's Creek, | " [illegible] |
| Flea Hill, | " [illegible] |
| Carver's Creek, | " [illegible] |
| Black River, | " [illegible] |
| Quewhiffle, | " [illegible] |
| Seventy First, | " [illegible] |
| Rockfish, | August [illegible] |

HECTOR McNEILL, Sher[illegible]
July 8. 26-[illegible]
Town papers 3 times.

HAIR DYES.

HARRISON'S COLUMBIAN Hair Dye. For sale by
J. N. SMITH, Druggist
July 7.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS;
Stabler's Diarrhœa Cordial;
Wood's Hair Restorative;
Hampton's Vegetable Tincture.
For sale by J. N. SMITH, Druggist
July 7.

FEVER AND AGUE ANTIDOTE!

SHALLENBERGER'S PILLS, *warranted* to cure the worst cases. For sale by
J. N. SMITH, Druggist
July 7.

*Notice to the Creditors of Daniel Godfrey.*

ALL persons having claims against Daniel Godfrey of this County, are hereby requested to meet the undersigned, his Trustees, at the office of Wm. B. Wright, Esq., in Fayetteville, on Thursday the 23d inst., at 10 A. M. with their claims, whether by note or account, for the purpose of a final settlement of the assets of the Trust.
J. C. BLOCKER,
L. CULBRETH,
Cumberland Co., July 7. 23-[illegible]

KINCHEN'S ALTERATIVE!!
Carter's Spanish Mixture:
Sand's Sarsaparilla!
Bull's Ditto.

FOR the removal and permanent cure of Diseases having their origin in an impure state of the blood or habit of the system, namely,

SCROFULA IN ITS VARIOUS FORMS,
RHEUMATISM,
STUBBORN ULCERS, CUTANEOUS ERUPTIONS,
SWELLINGS OF THE GLANDS,
ENLARGEMENT AND PAIN OF THE BONES AND JOINTS,
DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION,
SALT RHEUM,
FEMALE IRREGULARITIES AND COMPLAINTS,
LOSS OF APPETITE, NERVOUS DEBILITY,
DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS, LIVER COMPLAINT,
FEVER SORES, BILES, HIP DISEASE,
BRONCHITIS, CHRONIC SORE THROAT,
EXPOSURE OR IMPRUDENCE IN LIFE,
*And diseases arising from an injudicious use of Mercury.*

For sale by J. N. SMITH, Druggist
July 7. 23-[illegible]

K. M. MURCHISON. A. J. HOWELL.
MURCHISON & HOWELL,
*Commission Merchants,*
No. 104 WALL STREET,
59-itf NEW YORK.

# OBSERVER.

## FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, JULY 13, 1857.


BANK OF THE STATE.—The Raleigh Standard disapproves of the decision of the stockholders of the Bank of State, rejecting the charter passed by the last Legislature; thinks that "self-respect," and ought to, prevent the next Legislature from granting another; admits that the charter was objectionable in some respects; but thinks that the interest of the State in the Bank would have induced a future Legislature to make such alterations and amendments as would be just for the stockholders and the State.

The argument of the Standard's article is worthy of respect; but a single consideration, we think, will suffice to knock away the foundation of its hopes. Why should the Legislature hereafter, be induced to assent to alterations which it has refused to make *heretofore*? Why should the last session pass a charter free from objections which have prevented the acceptance of the one passed? If the stockholders had accepted this charter, they would have been irrevocably bound by it for 25 years to come. They would have had a large capital would have been in the hands of the Legislature, beyond appeal, except to its gratitude, or generosity, of that body; and for which reason they have for reliance on the integrity of such a body, they could judge from the treatment they had heretofore received; and from the course of that body to the Farmers' Bank. This last institution, relying upon the good sense and good feeling of the Legislature, accepted the new charter of 1854-5, and refused to the session of 1856-7 to relieve it from some very objectionable provisions in the charter as accepted. Did the Legislature do so? It passed an act, indeed, for the purpose, but coupled with it a new evil of such magnitude that the stockholders did not think it worth while (as we have heard) even to take a vote on the acceptance of the amendments! Now the State has the same interest in the Bank of Cape Fear as in the Bank of the State, and if it refused to remove the former of the objectionable features, when the charter was accepted, why should it be expected to relieve the latter?

The security of a million of dollars in cash, which the individual stockholders have in the Bank of State, is manifestly of too much importance to them, to be hazarded upon an uncertainty. It was a bargain to be made. The Legislature offered certain terms. The stockholders, having every desire to make *some* bargain, declined the terms—declined to risk their money on the vague and most feeble hope that they could get better terms after the bargain was complete than before. Would the Editors of the Standard, or any other men of plain common sense, risk a million of dollars, or a thousand dollars, upon such a doubtful bargain as that? We think not.

We understand, that one of the opponents of the new charter, (a Director of the Principal Bank at Raleigh, and a gentleman of eminent ability,) addressed the meeting, that if he stood there as a representative of the State itself, he would vote against the new charter, as most injurious to the State as well as to the individual stockholders. The Standard asks,—

"What next? Are we to have some ten or twenty Individual Banks to supply the place of the State Bank and its branches? Or will the so-called 'Safety Bank' be forced on the people? 'Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof?'" We have unbounding confidence in the Legislature and in the people of the State. We do not fear to trust them, but do not take it for granted in advance that they will do wrong. The whole matter is in their hands, to be considered and disposed of as they may see best.

If it is expected that any political profit or advantage will result from the rejection of this charter, those who may entertain this expectation will find themselves mistaken."

We shall be unfeignedly glad to find the Standard's "confidence" well placed, though we confess a lack of such confidence ourselves.

There is, in truth, so little practical common sense in the Legislature—the few, comparatively, who possess that commodity, being so far outnumbered by those who lack experience—that no man can safely calculate upon any thing being done or undone by that body.

As to another charter, (though we think it would be wise in the Legislature to pass one,) we suppose that the stockholders do not expect it, but that they will proceed gradually to wind up the business, for which they have till January 1860, by or before which time, probably, they will be able to sell out their debts, &c., to a new Bank or Banks which the Legislature will doubtless consent to take its place. The operation need not be, and probably will not be, of a character to produce distress; for, as the Standard justly says, the Bank "has heretofore been well managed, and its officers have the respect and confidence of the public."

As to political advantages, we have not thought of them, but are not sure but that we ought to think of them. The Standard's attempt to forestall its opponents on that point is suggestive.

STORM.—In the storm of thunder, lightning and rain, yesterday afternoon, a tree was struck in the yard of the Rev. Jas. McDaniel's residence, another in Court House Square, and Mrs. Burgess, residence about midway between the two points, 300 yards from each, was knocked down, but we learn not seriously injured.

NORTH CAROLINA STOCKS.—We note sales of $7,000 in New York at 87½. This is the lowest point we have known our State stocks to reach. We suppose this fall is owing to the payment of interest on July 1.

DEATH OF AN OLD CITIZEN.—The Greensborough Patriot mentions the death in that place of Dr. David Caldwell, aged 80 years. Dr. C. was a son of Rev. Dr. Caldwell, so much distinguished in the revolutionary history of North Carolina.

### A CARD.

In transferring to the Observer the following note from Col. Walter Gwynn to John W. Syme, Esq. and the accompanying correspondence, I acknowledge a very strong temptation to make a thorough exposure of much that is connected with the correspondence between Mr. Syme and myself. But standing in need of nothing of the kind, I know of no possible good to result from such a proceeding; and self-respect compels me to pursue that course towards the Raleigh Register and its Editor which I have steadily adhered to, against all temptation, since the 28th day of May last. From that day to this I have made no allusion to either. And I therefore accompany the publication of the following correspondence between Mr. Syme and myself with the single remark: that on June 29th, 1857,—in contradicting a report that I had gone off to fight a duel—when there was not the slightest reason to believe that I should receive a challenge from any one, and when there *was* every reason to believe that this matter was at an end,—I published a card, distinctly stating that there had been no time since June 13th when I either could or would have accepted a challenge to fight a duel. On the 6th day of July 1857, *six days after that card reached Raleigh*, a challenge came to me, (as I have reason to believe directly from Raleigh.) It is true that that challenge is dated "17th June, 1857," but there are unmistakeable marks that that date is a substitute for some other which had been carefully erased.

With regard to Col. Gwynn's note, prefixed to the correspondence, I have a word to say.

Col. Gwynn has misapprehended the meaning of my note to him. That note will bear no such construction as he has given to it. Col. Gwynn wrote to me that it was due to *himself*, that "*in your (my) refusal*" to meet Mr. Syme, a reason should be stated. This I did not feel called upon to do. But I desired no difficulty with Col. Gwynn, an entire stranger with whom I had no quarrel, and therefore stated distinctly, that I regretted that my reply to Mr. Syme was exceptionable to Col. Gwynn; that no disrespect was intended to Col. Gwynn; and that I had no hesitation in repeating to Col. Gwynn, a previously published statement that I held the system of dueling in the utmost abhorrence. As the correspondence between Col. Gwynn and myself, on a matter personal to ourselves alone, very clearly shows, I simply intended to afford Col. Gwynn an opportunity, if he so chose, honorably to omit a challenge to a man who disclaimed any disrespect to him and who had previously publicly declared that he neither could nor would accept it.

I have only to add, that if the public had been allowed to construe my note for themselves, the correspondence would have been copied from the Register without a word of comment from me. It speaks for itself and needs no explanation.

P. M. HALE.

*Col. Walter Gwynn to John W. Syme.*

RALEIGH, July 8th, 1857.

DEAR SIR:—I enclose herewith a copy of your challenge to P. M. Hale, Esq., and also a copy of the correspondence which ensued its delivery. This correspondence fulfils every requirement on my part as your friend. Mr. Hale states in his reply to my call for his reason for declining your challenge, that he does so on the ground of his utmost abhorrence to the system of dueling. This reason foreclosed any further action on my part; and as to yourself, you have fully complied with all the demands of honor for the insult offered you by Mr. Hale. You have called upon him for redress in the only mode which his course left you, and he refuses to give it because he abhors the system of dueling. You have no further recourse, and might here take leave of this most unpleasant matter. But as the difficulty between yourself and Mr. Hale has acquired much public notoriety, I would advise, as the last step, the publication of the accompanying correspondence, with a paragraph calling attention to the principles involved in the controversy, and leave a discriminating public to decide its merits.

Yours very truly,

WALTER GWYNN.

JOHN W. SYME, Esq., Raleigh, N. C.

*Col. Walter Gwynn to P. M. Hale.*

FAYETTEVILLE HOTEL, No. 52,
July 6th, 1857.

SIR:—I herewith hand you a communication from Mr. John W. Syme, who wrote to me in South Carolina on the 17th June, desiring me to act as his friend in the unpleasant affair pending between you and him.—It has been out of my power to comply with his request at an earlier day. I make this statement to explain the delay in his calling on you. As I am away from my home and business, and withal fearful that my presence here, should my stay be prolonged, might lead to a suspicion of the object of my visit, and thus defeat its purpose, may I ask the favor of an early reply.

Yours very respectfully,

WALTER GWYNN.

P. M. HALE, Esq., Fayetteville, N. C.

*John W. Syme to P. M. Hale.*

RALEIGH, 17th June, 1857.

SIR:—Having been refused redress by the Senior Editor of the Fayetteville Observer, for insults offered me in that journal, and learning from an article in the Observer of the 16th instant, that you are responsible for the language insulting to me, I demand of you the satisfaction due from one gentleman to another.

My friend, Col. Walter Gwynn, will hand you this challenge, and is fully authorized to make all arrangements necessary to our meeting.

I am, &c, &c.,

JNO. W. SYME.

P. M. HALE, Esq., Fayetteville, N. C.

*P. M. Hale's reply to Col. Walter Gwynn.*

FAYETTEVILLE, July 6, 1857.

SIR:—In compliance with your request, I herewith hand you, through my friend Mr. Newby, my reply to the communication accompanying your note of this instant.

Yours, very respectfully,

P. M. HALE.

COL. WALTER GWYNN.

*P. M. Hale's reply to J. W. Syme.*

SIR:—Your note has just been handed to me. Your "challenge" is declined.

P. M. HALE.

J. W. SYME, Esq.

*Col. Walter Gwynn to P. M. Hale.*

FAYETTEVILLE HOTEL, No. 52,
July 6, 1857.

SIR:—I am in receipt (by the hand of your friend) of your note to me of this date, and your reply to the communication of Mr. John W. Syme. The latter, I regret to say, is exceptionable, inasmuch as it does not assign any reason for declining Mr. Syme's challenge. It is due to *myself* that in your refusal to meet Mr. Syme the cause should be assigned. I therefore respectfully call upon you to state the reason for declining the challenge of Mr. Syme of the 17th of June, which I this day handed you.

This will be placed in your hands by my friend, Capt. Wm. H. Harrison.

Yours very respectfully,

WALTER GWYNN.

P. M. HALE, Esq., Fayetteville, N. C.

*P. M. Hale's reply to Col. Walter Gwynn.*

FAYETTEVILLE, July 6, 1857.

SIR:—Your note has been handed to me by Capt. Harrison.

I regret that my reply to Mr. Syme's communication is considered "exceptionable" to you. No disrespect was intended to you, and I have no hesitation in saying to you—what I stated in a card, published in relation to this matter, when I supposed it ended—that upon principle, I hold the system of dueling in the utmost abhorrence.

Yours, very respectfully,

P. M. HALE.

Col. WALTER GWYNN.

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MELANCHOLY DEATH OF PROFESSOR MITCHELL.—We are grieved to record the death of the Rev. Dr. Elisha Mitchell, who has been for perhaps forty years Professor in the University of North Carolina. The circumstances which resulted in this melancholy event are detailed in a letter from a gentleman in Asheville to another in this place, as follows:

ASHEVILLE, July 6.

A painful excitement is in this community and throughout the country far around, as to the fate of Prof. Mitchell. He came up here a few weeks ago, with his son and daughter, and went from here to the Black Mountain. Ten days ago, he left his son and daughter at the foot of the Mountain, and made for a point on Caney River—all alone and on foot,—12 miles off. The second day after that he had appointed to meet his son on the Mountain; but he came not, and his son, with a guide, went over to Caney River and found that his father had not been there. The alarm was immediately given, and since over 60 persons, and the number constantly increasing, have been on a systematic search of the whole region of country.

Several graduates of the University have gone from this place to join in the search. We heard to-day that tracks had been found leading into an impenetrable laurel thicket, and then lost. We expect to hear by to-morrow night. It is impossible to conjecture among so many probabilities, what may have happened—but the length of time that has elapsed, this being the tenth day, leads to almost hopelessness as to his being found alive, if found at all. I will apprize you immediately should any decisive news come to hand—for I know that you and all his old pupils will feel a deep interest in the fortunes of the old Professor. His object had been to make a thorough search of the Black Mountain range, and there is too much reason to fear that it has been at the cost of his life, though it is hard to surrender hope. I certainly feel very much about the matter, and heartily commend him to the protecting care of the good Shepherd.

The top of the Black is about 25 miles from this place.

The Asheville Spectator of Wednesday last says that "his body was found in the Cat-tail fork of Caney River on yesterday about 3 o'clock. It seems that he was walking on the edge of a precipice when his feet slipped, he caught at a branch of laurel but it broke and he fell into a long, unending eternity. He fell 40 feet. Of him it is needless to say anything—his reputation is the reputation of our University and the State. To his exertions the prosperity of the former is as much due as to any other man. He died a martyr to science and scientific knowledge."

The funeral of Mr. Marey took place at Albany on Wednesday last, and was marked by every demonstration of public respect for the distinguished Statesman. Ex-Presidents Van Buren and Pierce, the Governor and four ex-Governors of New York, with many other distinguished men from all parts of the State, were present. An immense military and civic procession accompanied his remains to their last resting place.

THE MONTREAL DISASTER.—The Montreal Gazette relates the following touching scene: "A woman came in, dressed in black, sobbing as if her heart would break, searching for a lost one. She passed the first four or five, murmuring 'it's no him, it's no him.' Then she stopped; a dreadful change came over her face—an eager, maddened look; her sobs suddenly ceased; she drew herself up to her full height; a piercing shriek burst from her lips, and she fell prostrate over the body of the child, screaming 'my babe, my Willie! my babe, my Willie!' The bystanders stooped and raised her; she held the body of her child in her arms, convulsively clasped to her bosom, and kissed the pale, cold face again and again, calling out 'speak to me, Willie! speak!' This was the only one of her family, five in number, which she discovered in her search among the dead. Three children and her husband were missing still. There was scarce an eye in the room that was not moistened with a tear."

*The Dead from the Montreal.*—The number of bodies from the wreck of the Montreal in the St. Lawrence is now 242. Robbery of the dead is practised to a dreadful degree by the inhuman fellows who assist in recovering the bodies. The Canadian authorities have not effected an arrest of any of the parties engaged in such proceedings.

DIVIDEND.—A dividend of 2 per cent. (an annual one we believe) on the capital stock of the W. and N. O. Telegraph Company has been declared, and is payable on the 31st inst.

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The ice had just disappeared from Lake Superior on the 3d inst. By the 3d of October it will probably begin to freeze again, leaving three months of open Spring, Summer and Fall, for vegetation to mature.

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A writer of Court recollections for an Indiana paper mentions a curious incident within his own experience. Happening to stroll into the U. S. Court Room at Baltimore in 1828, he found "a venerable judge on the bench, a lawyer addressing the court, another taking notes of his speech. These three and the marshal composed every person but myself in the room. They were all strangers. I asked the marshal who they were. "The Judge," said he, is Chief Justice Marshall, the gentleman addressing the court is William Wirt, and the one taking notes is Roger B. Taney." Three of the most distinguished men in the United States; and yet, in a city with a population of then fifty thousand souls, they were unable to draw to the court-room a single auditor."

ST. LOUIS, July 7th.

*The Reported Battle Discredited.*—Later advices received from Leavenworth, state that Gen. Harney discredited the reported battle between the Indians and United States troops under Col. Sumner's command.

*More Rioting in New York.*—Another riot occurred last night in the 11th ward. The police were attacked, and were compelled to resort to the use of fire-arms. Two of the rioters were shot.

*Arrival of Mormons.*—A steamer from Omaha reports the arrival there of sixty Mormons, who made their escape from Salt Lake City about the 20th of April. They report that many persons were dissatisfied with their position there, and would abandon the place so soon as the presence of United States troops gave them an opportunity.

*St. Louis Republican, of the 7th*

*A Suggestion.*—At the recent gathering at Lexington (Ky.) it was suggested by several military officers that a grand review of all the volunteer companies in the United States be held at some suitable time on the prairies of Illinois, and be reviewed by the President of the United States and Gen. Scott and staff.

*Captured.*—Elsbury Johnson, for whose arrest Gov. Bragg offered a reward of three hundred dollars, was pursued and captured in Carter County, Tenn., last week, by Henry E. Lane, of Henderson county, where Johnson stands charged with rape, and was brought back and lodged in jail at Hendersonville. So we learn by the last Herald of Truth.—*Ashe. Bulletin.*

*From the Providence Post.*

A METHODIST BISHOP REBUKES POLITICAL PREACHING.

At the late conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church for East Maine, Bishop Morris, being about to announce the appointment of preachers to their several stations and circuits, gave his views—very briefly and in very kindly terms—upon the interference of ministers of the Gospel with political affairs. We deem the present a very fit time for giving his remarks to our readers. The political excitement which brought so many New England clergymen into the partisan field has passed away, and ministers and laymen are looking with calmness and candor to the influences which have resulted from political preaching. They find churches divided and distracted, pews deserted, treasuries empty, and the hearts of the people cold and comfortless. Some of them, with commendable devotion to the Christian cause, have set about the work necessary to restore the good feeling which prevailed in other years; and many who had been driven from their houses of worship by the partisan abuse of their ministers have been brought back to their public devotions, and are again hoping for a season of religious enjoyment. Perhaps, at such a time, both minister and people will derive pleasure and profit from the gentle counsels in the remarks above referred to. In the course of them, Bishop Morris said:

"I deem it not unimportant or out of place to address a few words to you, my brethren, upon a subject which is attracting considerable attention at the present time—namely, as to how far a minister of the Gospel ought to take part in the politics of the day. When a minister goes into his pulpit he finds his congregation composed of men of different political parties; and if he publicly becomes the partisan of one side or the other, there will of necessity spring up a coldness towards him in a part of the congregation, which will very much diminish his influence. I feel convinced, from what I have observed, that the only result that can be expected from a minister taking part in the political contests and discussions of the day will be to engender strife and hard feeling in his congregation.

"But some may ask whether we are not citizens like other men, and have not duties to perform as such? Most certainly we are, and I trust I have not proved recreant to the obligations resting upon me as a citizen, although I have not, for the forty years that I have been in the ministry, ever entered a political meeting or spent above five minutes at any election. I have always made it a point to go to the polls at the most quiet time of the day, when there was likely to be the least excitement, to deposite my ballot in an unostentatious manner, and return home. I have never seen the time when I thought I was called upon as a citizen to do more than this. I know not how it may be with others, but I have always found enough to do in the duties of my calling. I am willing to let the 'potsherds strive with the potsherds,' but prefer for myself to attend to the duties devolving upon me as a minister of Christ. I recollect an anecdote of a Methodist brother who was stationed to preach the Gospel to the people in 'Fountain Head circuit,' near the Hermitage of the late President Jackson, in the exciting political times of his second election. Party zeal was just then at its height, and each party wanted every one to be on its side. They sought out the newly-arrived minister and eagerly inquired of him whose side he was on? 'I am on the side of the Lord and Fountain Head Circuit,' was the reply. 'Which of the candidates do you intend to vote for?' 'I trust I shall be found on my knees praying to God for the conversion of sinners and the upbuilding of Zion in Fountain Head Circuit.' However they might question the devoted minister, he would wisely answer that he meant to do his duty faithfully as a minister of Christ in 'Fountain Head Circuit.' In conclusion, let me say, my brethren go ye and do likewise."

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*Town Making.*—A gentleman recently returned from the West relates that, in setting out early in the morning from the place where he had passed the night, he consulted his map of the country, and finding that a very considerable town, called Vienna, occupied a point on his road, but some twelve or fifteen miles off, concluded to journey as far as that place before breakfast. Another equally extensive town, bearing as sounding a name, was laid down at a convenient distance for his afternoon stage, and there he proposed halting for the night. He continued to travel at a good round pace until the sun had risen high in the heavens, and until he computed that he had accomplished more than twice or thrice the distance which he proposed to himself in the outset. Still he saw no town before him, even of the humblest kind, much less such a magnificent one as his map prepared him to look for. At length, meeting a solitary woodchopper emerging from the forest, he accosted him and inquired how far it was to Vienna. "Vienna!" exclaimed the man; why you passed it five and twenty miles back. Did you notice a stick of timber and a blazed tree beside the road? That was Vienna." The dismayed traveller then inquired how far it was to the other place, at which he designed passing the night. "Why you are right on that place now," returned the man; "it begins just on the other side of yon ravine, and runs down to a clump of girdled trees which you will see about a mile further on the road." "Are there no houses built?" faltered out the traveller. "Oh, no houses whatsomever," returned the woodsman; "they hewed and bauled the logs for a blacksmith's shop, but *before they raised it the town lots were all disposed of in the Eastern States*; and every thing has been left as you now see it ever since."—*Boston Traveller.*

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When the late M. M. Noah, who was a Jew, was a candidate for the office of Sheriff of the city of New York, it was objected to his election, that a Jew would thus come to the hanging of Christians. "Pretty Christians," replied Noah, "to need hanging!"

### DIED,

On the 1st inst., in Randolph County, Rev. MARK RUSSELL, formerly of this town.

In New York, on Thursday evening last, AUGUSTIN AYERILL, Esq. aged 62 years. Mr. A. had been an old and successful merchant, well known and much respected in this and other Southern towns.

In Wilmington, on the 9th inst., Mrs. SARAH KNOWLTON, aged 93 years.

On the 7th inst., in Montgomery county, very suddenly, Mrs. REBECCA SAUNDERS, wife of Col. A. H. Saunders, and daughter of Benjamin Steed, deceased, of Randolph county.

On the 5th inst., at his residence on Deep River, Moore County, GEORGE WILCOX, in the 72d year of his age.

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FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—July 13.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| BACON— | 16 a 00 | LARD.— | 17½ a 18 |
| COTTON— | | MOLASSES— | |
| Fair to good, | 11 a 11¼ | Cuba | 60 a 00 |
| Ordin'y to mid. | 11 a 12½ | N. Orleans, | 00 a 00 |
| COTTON BAGGING— | | SALT— | |
| Gunny, | 22 a 25 | Liv. Sack, | 1 25 a 0 00 |
| Dundee, | 18 a 20 | FLAXSEED | 1 25 a 0 00 |
| FLOUR— | | N. C. SPIRITS— | |
| Family, | 7 25 a 7 50 | P. Brandy, | 1 25 a 00 |
| Super. | 6 75 a 7 00 | Apple do, | 90 a 00 |
| Fine, | 6 25 a 6 50 | Whiskey, | 60 a 65 |
| Scratched, | 5 75 a 6 00 | WOOL— | 00 a 20 |
| GRAIN— | | TURPENTINE— | |
| Corn, | 1 25 a 0 00 | Yellow dip, | 2 35 a 0 00 |
| Wheat, | 0 90 a 0 00 | Virgin, | 3 10 a 0 00 |
| Oats, | 70 a 0 | Hard, | 1 00 a 0 00 |
| Peas, | 1 25 a 0 00 | Spirits, | 37 a |
| Rye, | 1 00 a 0 00 | | |

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon—We advance our quotations.

Cotton—In demand and wanted for manufacturing.

Flour—Unsettled.

Business rather dull

Corrected by JAMES G. COOK

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Virgin Turpentine 3 65, yellow dip 2 85, hard 1 42. Spirits 41 to 42. No sales of Rosin or Tar. Ordinary to middling Cotton 11 to 12½.

At Cheraw, Cotton 12½ to 14. Receipts of the week 26 bales. Previously 18,197. Bacon 15 to 17. Corn 1 37. Flour 7 50 to $8.

At New York, Southern flour has declined 5 cents; mixed to good 7 15 to 7 60; fancy 7 75 to 9 25. Corn 82. Middling uplands cotton 11¾. Spirits 48.

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## COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Lutterloh & Co's Line. July 7, 8 and 11, Strs Fanny, Rowan, and Magnolia, with passengers, and goods for J G Cook, R S French, W N Pillinghast, D & W McLaurin, J M Turner, J Shaw, B Moffitt, J W Lett, B W Robinson, E J Hale & Son, J O Boon & Co, J H Hall, P P Johnson, G McNeill, G W Williams & Co, C B Mallett, D Lamont, J H Pritchett, J F Marsh, W C Troy, L W Gorrell, B Creek Co, Starr & Williams, J G Smith, J N Smith, R E Hiele.

Cape Fear Line. July 12, Str Flora McDonald, with goods for D Murphy, G Lauder, Elkin Co, G W Williams & Co, H L Myrover & Co, S T Hawley & Son, W B Surles, D & W McLaurin, Johnson & Crow, Carolinian Office, J W Lett, Murchison, Reid & Co, W Cade, D McNatt, C W Andrews, J M Smith, J E Long, J & J C Cowles, T S Jordan, P C Smith, C Harmsen & Co, Rockfish Co, C T Haigh & Sons.

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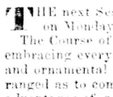

**Hon. W. Winslow** will address his fellow-citizens at Mineral Springs on Saturday the 18th inst., and at Rockingham on Tuesday the 21st.

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## EDGEWORTH FEMALE SEMINARY,

GREENSBORO', N. C.

THE next Session of this Institution will commence on Monday, August 3d, 1857.

The Course of Study is thorough and systematic, embracing every thing necessary to a complete, solid and ornamental education. The buildings are so arranged as to combine the comforts of a home with the advantages of a school. Instructors of the highest qualifications are employed in each of the Departments. No institution in the country possesses advantages superior to Edgeworth.

Catalogues containing all necessary information respecting the course of instruction, terms, &c., will be forwarded, on application to

RICHARD STERLING, Principal,
Greensboro', N. C.

July 13, 1857. 24-2m

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## HAYWOOD FEMALE INSTITUTE.

THE exercises of this Institution will commence on the third Monday of this instant, under the supervision of Mr. P. C. and Mrs. Shaw, who come sufficiently recommended to justify the solicitation of the patronage of those desiring to give their daughters a thorough education.

For any information relative to the location, and other particulars, see advertisement of the Male School.

Tuition per Session of five months will be:—

| | |
|---|---|
| For beginners, | $10 00 |
| " More advanced Branches | 12 50 |
| " Highest English Branches | 15 00 |

EXTRA CHARGES.

| | |
|---|---|
| For Drawing and Painting in water colors, each | $5 00 |
| " Monochromatic Painting | 10 00 |
| " Needle Work | 2 50 |

The Ancient Languages (if required,) will be taught for the usual prices.

ELIAS BRYAN,
RICHARD. FAUCETTE,
JNO. W. SCOTT,
R. K. SMITH,
B. I. HOWZE,
R. E. RIVES.

Haywood, Chatham Co., July 6, 1857. 24-2w

Raleigh Standard will copy two weeks and forward account to this office.

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## MEDICAL COLLEGE OF VIRGINIA,

### SESSION 1857--58.

THE next Annual Course of Lectures will commence on the 1st of October, 1857, at the College Building, corner of Marshall and College streets, Richmond, and terminate on the 1st of March, 1858.

Surgery and Surgical Anatomy,
by CHARLES BELL GIBSON, M. D.

Theory and Practice of Medicine,
by DAVID H. TUCKER, M. D.

Chemistry and Pharmacy,
by MARTIN P. SCOTT, M. D.

Materia Medica and Therapeutics,
by B. R. WELLFORD, M. D.

Anatomy,
by ARTHUR E. PETICOLAS, M. D.

Institutes of Medicine and Medical Jurisprudence,
by LEVIN S. JOYNES, M. D.

Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children,
by JAMES H. CONWAY, M. D.

Demonstrator of Anatomy,
MARION HOWARD, M. D.

The study of Practical Anatomy may be prosecuted with the most ample facilities and at a very trifling expense.

Clinical Lectures are regularly given at the College Infirmary. This Infirmary, under the same roof with the College, is at all times well filled with Medical and Surgical cases, and furnishes peculiar facilities for Clinical instruction.

Many Surgical Operations are performed in the presence of the class, and the Students being daily admitted to the wards, enjoy, under the guidance of the Professors, unusual opportunities for becoming familiar, not only with the symptoms and diagnosis of disease, but with its daily progress and treatment.

| | |
|---|---|
| Amount of Fees for Lectures, | $105 00 |
| Matriculation Fee, | 5 00 |
| Practical Anatomy, | 10 00 |
| Graduating Fee, | 25 00 |

The price of Board, including Fuel, Lights and Servants' attendance, varies from $3 to $5 per week. The Catalogues, containing fuller information concerning the Institution, will be forwarded to those who apply for it, or specific inquiries will be answered by letter.

L. S. JOYNES, M. D.,
Dean of the Faculty.

July 9. 24-law8w

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## CORN.

**1200** BAGS CORN, superior quality and good measure, for sale by

WORTH & UTLEY.

July 9, 1857. 24-

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☞ The Life, Correspondence and Speeches of HENRY CLAY, by Calvin Colton, 6 vols.; A Plain Commentary on the Four Gospels; Spurgeon's Sermons, first and second series; North Carolina Readers.

E. J. HALE & SON.

July 8.

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## 342 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber, intending to change his location, offers for sale a Tract of Land containing 342 Acres, lying in Robeson County, joining the lands of Malcom McBryde, R. D. McNeill, and others. Said lands are unsurpassed by any in the neighborhood for agricultural purposes. There is on the premises a comfortable Dwelling, with all necessary out-houses.

To a man with a small capital the situation affords advantages seldom met with in any part of the country. Any person wishing to purchase can call on the subscriber, two miles North of Randalsville.

ARCH'D McMILLAN, Jr.

Randalsville, Robeson Co., N. C.,
July 7, 1857. 21*tf

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### A WONDERFUL REMEDY!

Mr. B. D. Woods, late Justice of the Peace, East Birmingham, Pa., says:

"I have been afflicted with a disease of the stomach, palpitation of the heart and nervous headache, for nearly fifteen years, and have spent some hundreds of dollars in order to effect a cure, but to no purpose. After having used three bottles of your Holland Bitters, I feel myself entirely restored. I can eat and sleep well, and attend to my business with pleasure, and would therefore recommend it to all those who are similarly afflicted."

July 11. 24-2tpd

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## ANNUAL SETTLEMENTS.

THE Subscribers are desirous to settle with all persons to whom they are indebted; and those indebted to them will find their accounts made out. They respectfully call upon all such to come forward at this the end of their fiscal year, and pay up. Every man should settle his accounts at least once in every year.

E. J. HALE & SON.

July 1857.

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## GOODS SLIGHTLY DAMAGED!

### 50 per cent. below New York cost!

### S. M. THOMAS & BRO.,

HAVE just received their second purchase of Spring and Summer Goods. *Some* of which are *slightly damaged*—caused by transportation,—which they will sell at 50 PER CENT. BELOW NEW YORK COST FOR CASH. The above goods consist of

*Silk Tissues, Satin Striped Barreges, Printed Jaconets, Brilliantes, Calicoes, &c.*

They respectfully invite the Ladies, and all others in want of Bargains in the way of the newest goods and latest styles, to call early and examine for themselves. An old adage is, "to make money is to save it" (in your purchases.)

July 8. 23-3t

Town papers 2 times.

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## ANNUAL MEETING.

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the F. & N. P. R. Co. will take place on Thursday 16th inst.

A Dividend of $2 per Share, or 4 per cent. will be paid on and after 15th inst.

JNO. M. ROSE, Sec'y.

July 7, 1857. 23-

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## FOR SALE.

STEEL'S PATENT CUTTING KNIFE. An article much more highly approved, by all who have tried them, than any other now in use. Apply to

B. ROSE.

July 8, 1857. 23-6w

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## LAW BOOKS.

SEDGWICK on the Statutory and Constitutional Law; Chitty on Pleading; Newland on Contracts; Phillipps and Amos on Evidence; Stephen on Pleading; Mitford's Chancery Pleadings; Hill on Trustees; Lube's Equity Pleading; Adams's Equity, &c.

Further supplies of the above just received.

E. J. HALE & SON.

July 8.

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## *Dr. Hawks's History* OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The Subscribers are now prepared to furnish the 1st volume of this valuable work, which has received the highest commendation wherever it has been read, not only for its literary execution but for its typographical getting up. It may be obtained, either from us or from our General Agent for the State, H. W. Horne of this place, or any of his Assistant Agents. The price varies according to style of binding: In handsome cloth $1 25; in Library Sheep $1 50; in half Calf $1 75. IT IS SOLD ONLY FOR CASH. None will be charged, either by ourselves or our Agents. A liberal discount will be made where quantities are taken to sell again.

It will be sent by mail to any part of the country, on receipt of the price and 24 cents to pay postage.

The 2d volume is in course of preparation. There will probably be four or five volumes in all. The succeeding volumes will probably contain about 500 pages each, and will be sold at a proportionally higher price, viz: half a cent a page for the cloth binding, 25 cents additional for sheep and 50 cents additional for the half calf binding.

E. J. HALE & SON.

Fayetteville, April 29, 1857.

P. S. The Agent and his Assistants design to visit every county in the State, with the book, as soon as convenient. In the mean time, orders to him or to us, accompanied by the cash, will receive prompt attention.

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## Type Foundry and Printer's Emporium,

ESTABLISHED IN 1818.

### WM. HAGAR, Jr., & CO.,

### 338 Gold Street, New York City.

THE subscribers desire to advise their friends and the Printing Interest generally, that since the late fire, which injured only the manufacturing department of their establishment, they have entirely refitted the same with new machinery, and have availed themselves of the opportunity to introduce

*EVERY MODERN IMPROVEMENT*

which long experience and capital can command; and that they have therefore unequalled facilities for producing

**TYPES**

of superior excellence and durability, and for supplying all orders for the same with great accurateness and promptness. Our NEW SPECIMEN BOOK, (just issued,) will be freely given to all who wish to purchase, when applied for. Printers will please be particular in directing how it may be sent.

We also furnish every article needed in a Printing Office, at manufacturers' prices.

MACHINE AND HAND

HOES', ADAMS', **PRESSES** TAYLOR'S, RUGGLES',

***Chase's Diamond Press,***

(of which we are sole agents in this city,) and of every other maker in the United States; Ink, Cases, Stands, Imposing Stones, Composing Sticks, Galleys (brass and wood,) Chases, Furniture, &c. Orders will be filled for Paper, Cards, and Printer's Stock of every kind.

**Electrotyping and Stereotyping in all their Branches.**

☞ Type Copper-Faced to order.

Old type received in exchange for new at 9 cents per pound, if delivered in sixty days from the date of purchase; if later, but six cents per pound.

Publishers of newspapers who insert this advertisement three times, with this note, and forward us a paper containing the same, will be paid in printing materials, by purchasing four times the amount of their bill for the advertisement.

SECOND-HAND PRESSES (Machine and Hand) usually on sale WM. HAGAR, Jr., & CO.

WM. HAGAR, JR.] [JOHN HAGAR.

July 8. 23-3t

## JOHN D. SHAW,
### ATTORNEY AT LAW,
ROCKINGHAM, RICHMOND COUNTY, N. C.

WILL attend the Courts of Richmond, Anson and Robeson. All business entrusted to his care will receive strict attention.
June 18, 1857. 17-3m

## DOCTOR FRANK WILLIAMS'S
## CELEBRATED RYE WHISKEY!

THE subscriber has made arrangements to keep a supply of the Genuine Article, and is the only Agent for the sale of the above brand of X No. 1 Rye Whiskey in this place.
ROBT MITCHELL.
May 4, 1857. 5tf

## M. FAULK

Has just received a large and fancy assortment of BOOTS and SHOES; Ladies' Gaiters, Satin and Colored; Ladies' and Gents' DANCING SHOES of a new and beautiful pattern, and every style of article in his line.

His stock is choice and carefully selected by himself, and buyers will find it to their interest to call before purchasing elsewhere. Corner of Gillespie and Franklin streets.
April 21, 1857. 1tf

## SECOND SPRING STOCK.

## STARR & WILLIAMS

HAVE now in Store their Second Stock of SEASONABLE GOODS, which they will offer to the Wholesale Trade very low for CASH, or on the usual time to prompt paying buyers.
J. B. STARR. J. M. WILLIAMS.
April 24, 1857. 2tf

BOERHAVE'S
## HOLLAND BITTERS

THE CELEBRATED HOLLAND REMEDY FOR
## DYSPEPSIA,
DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS,
LIVER COMPLAINT,
WEAKNESS OF ANY KIND,
## FEVER AND AGUE,

And the various affections consequent upon a disordered
STOMACH OR LIVER,

Such as Indigestion, Acidity of the Stomach, Colicky Pains, Heartburn, Loss of Appetite, Despondency, Costiveness, Blind and Bleeding Piles, Dull Nervous, Rheumatic, and Neuralgic Affections. It has in numerous instances proved highly beneficial and in others effected a decided cure.

It is a purely vegetable compound prepared scientifically on the principles after the manner of the celebrated Holland Professor Boerhave. Because of its great success in most of the European States, its introduction into the United States was intended more especially for those of our fellow-citizens settled here and throughout the West of this country, who are suffering severe distress among them. I now offer it to the American public, knowing that its truly wonderful medicinal virtues must be acknowledged.

It is particularly recommended to those persons whose constitutions may have been impaired by the continuous use of ardent spirits, or other forms of dissipation. Generally, instantaneous in effect, it finds its way directly to the seat of life, thrilling and quickening every nerve, rousing up the drooping spirit, and in case of nervous debility and vigor in the sexual system.

NOTICE. When ever expects to find this a beverage would be disappointed, but to the sick, weak, and low spirited, it will prove a grateful aromatic cordial possessed of medicinal properties.

CAUTION!

The great popularity of this delightful Aroma has induced many imitations, which the public should guard against purchasing. Be not persuaded to take any thing else, but insist upon having Boerhave's Holland Bitters a fair trial. One bottle will convince you how infinitely superior it is to all these imitations.

Sold at $1.00 per bottle, or six bottles for $5.00 by the
SOLE PROPRIETORS,
**BENJAMIN PAGE, JR. & CO.**
MANUFACTURING
PHARMACEUTISTS AND CHEMISTS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Samuel J. Hinsdale sole agent for Fayetteville.
June 11, 1857. 1tf

## $300 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 15th of December, 1852, a negro boy named DENNIS. Said boy was about twenty-one years of age when he left, and weighed about 140 or 150 pounds. He is dark complected, round faced, full jawed, slightly bow-legged, round shouldered, leans forward when he walks, and is very intelligent. He has a scar on the inside of one thigh, caused by a wound received in a fall from a tree. I have reason to believe that he has been in the counties of Johnston, Harnett, Cumberland and Bladen, and in the towns of Averasboro' and Fayetteville, where he passed for a free man, under the assumed names of Joseph Jacobs, John G. Williams and William Caldwell, and at times followed the occupation of a ditcher. I have also been informed that he left Raleigh in a buggy with an Irishman, probably under a promise of being taken to a free State.

I will pay a reward of $100 for his apprehension and delivery to me, or for his confinement in any jail so that I get him, if taken within this State; $200 if taken out of the State; and also $100 for proof sufficient to convict any white person with having harbored him, whether in or out of this State.
W. G. STRICKLAND.
Raleigh, May 5, 1857. 5-3m

## 2,800 Acres of Land
### FOR SALE.

THE Subscribers offer for sale the above Tract of Land, lying on Anderson's Creek, about two and a half miles from lower Little River, near Elliot's Mills,—including about One Hundred Acres of good Swamps, which can be easily drained. This Land is very heavily timbered, and a large portion level and of superior quality of Pine Land for cultivation.

Also, a Circular STEAM SAW-MILL, in complete order and well adapted to sawing plank road and rail road timbers. Also, Two well-broke MULES.

All, or any portion of which, will be sold low and on time. The Land will be sold either in a body or in parcels to suit.
SMITH & ELLIOT.
April 6, 1857. 97-tf

## Spring Trade, 1857.
### B. F. PEARCE

IS NOW RECEIVING a beautiful and well selected Stock of

***Spring and Summer Goods,***

Comprising a general assortment of all the latest styles of Ladies' Dress Goods, Lace and Silk Mantles, Embroideries of every description, Crape Shawls, Bonnets, Ribbons, Gloves, Belts, Hosiery, &c.

—ALSO—

White and colored Linen Drilling,
English and French Drap d'Ete,
Bleached and brown Shirtings and Sheetings,
Irish Linens, Linen Table Cloths,
Towelings and Napkins,
Leghorn, Panama, Cassimere and Moleskin Hats,
Umbrellas and Parasols,
Boots, Shoes, and

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

All of which will be sold low for CASH, or on the usual time to punctual customers, either at Wholesale or Retail. All persons (and particularly the Ladies) are respectfully requested to give me a call before making their selections.
B. F. PEARCE.
Fayetteville, (Hay St.,) March 12, 1857. 89tf

## A VALUABLE LAW BOOK.

ADDISON on Contracts, with Notes and References to American cases, by Edward Ingersoll. 1 large vol. 1200 pages.

Judge Woodward, of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, says that "this is the best book on the subject, I ever had in my hands."
For sale by E. J. HALE & SON.
April 20.

## SELECT MALE SCHOOL
### AT OXFORD, N. C.

THIS School, which hitherto has enjoyed a high degree of prosperity under the conduct of J. H. Horner, A. M., by whom it was originally established, will be re-opened on the 15th of July, and arranged to prepare boys for advanced classes in the University.

For this purpose, Prof. A. G. Brown, whose reputation is well known as a Teacher of the Ancient Classics during the last thirteen years at Chapel Hill, will be associated with the present Principal, and Rev. T. J. Horner will continue to be an assistant Instructor.

The School, as thus organized, is designed to be permanent and of the highest grade. As it is divided into a few classes pursuing a regular course of studies, considerable time will be devoted to examination and lecture upon the subject of every lesson by each instructor in his own department.

Important advantages have been secured by the establishment of a Literary Society, with its library, and an efficient system of discipline, in which especial attention is given to the habits and deportment of the young men, when not engaged in the immediate duties of the School.

Its location is very eligible; the climate of Oxford is excellent, and the commodious building lately erected, stands on an eminence in a beautiful grove, beyond the corporate limits of the town and near the residence of the Principal and other private families, who will accommodate the students with board.

Two terms of twenty weeks each, coinciding with those of the University, compose the scholastic year, and the price of board and tuition is ninety dollars a term.

Applications should be made as early as practicable, accompanied in every instance with a statement of the age and proficiency of the applicant.
April 24, 1857 2-115y

## More New Goods.

THE subscriber is receiving his FALL AND WINTER STOCK, consisting of almost every thing in the way of

## GROCERIES,
***Hardware and Hollow-ware,***
—ALSO—
Boots and Shoes, Saddlery, Fish, &c.,

Any of which he will sell cheap for Cash, barter for Produce, or on short time. Store recently occupied by Troy & Marsh, near the Dobbin House.
G. W. I. GOLDSTON.
Oct. 15, 1856. 48tf

## New Goods.

THE undersigned have received into Store their recent purchases of

## G O O D S,

Embracing a large and general stock of
**Groceries and Hardware,**
Which they will sell on their usual accommodating terms.
G. W. WILLIAMS & CO.
March 4, 1857. 87tf

## JAMES KYLE

IS now receiving his SPRING AND SUMMER supply of

## DRY GOODS,
***Hats, Boots and Shoes,***
BOLTING CLOTHS, &c.,

All of which, being purchased by the case, will be offered by Wholesale or Retail at LOW PRICES.
March 21, 1857. 92tf

## *J. M. Newby.*
WITH
D. DEVLIN & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
**Elegant Ready-made Clothing,**
Nos. 258, 259 AND 260 BROADWAY,
**NEW YORK.**
May 25, 1857. 11-3m

## NO HUMBUG!

THE subscriber is now prepared to fill all orders for

***Superior Water Buckets.***

He manufactures North Carolina material—he employs North Carolina capital and labor,—and he solicits North Carolina patronage. By giving him a trial, and by comparing his with Northern prices, he hopes to be able to make a favorable showing. A TRIAL is what he wants.

Messrs. WORTH & UTLEY of this place are Agents for the sale of the above Buckets.
G. H. MAKEPEACE.
Fayetteville, Feb'y 17, 1857. 82-y

**Spring Stock, 1857.**

## E. F. MOORE,
Wholesale Grocer and Commission Merchant.
Has just received in Store,
215 Barrels Whiskey and Brandy.
35 " and hhds. of Sugar, ass'td
75 Sacks Rio Coffee,
200 " Salt.
50 Boxes Soda Biscuit.
Candles, Soaps, Candles, Snuff, Cigars, &c. &c.
All of which will be sold on liberal terms.
March 10, 1857. 89tf

## NOTICE.

WE hereby forbid any person from trespassing on any of our Lands known as the Kingsbury Lands, and we particularly forbid persons from chipping and tending the Turpentine Boxes. We will enforce the law in every instance of a trespass.
J. & T. WADDILL.
March 6, 1857. 88tf

## OLD RYE WHISKEY.

THE Subscriber is the only authorised agent in Fayetteville for the sale of the Hon. R. C. Puryear's Celebrated ***OLD RYE WHISKEY.*** He will be supplied with this superior Whiskey to meet the demand.
W. DRAUGHON.
Fayetteville, March 26. 90-tf

## NEW SUPPLY OF STATIONERY.

WE are just receiving further supplies of
***STATIONERY,***
Embracing Letter, Bath Post, Note and Cap Papers, in great variety; English and French Envelopes, white and colored; Tissue Paper, Gillott's and Perry's Steel Pens, Pen Holders, Red Ink Pens, Ebony Rulers, Ivory and Boxwood Pocket Rulers, Mathematical Instruments in cases, Hand Clips, Pink Tape, Quills, Pen Racks, White Rubber, Sand Boxes, &c.; Banker's Cases, Pocket Memorandums and Pocket Books; Yankee and French Pencil Sharpeners; Cloth Stretchers, for marking with indelible ink; Rodgers' Pen Knives; Portfolios; Maynard & Noyes and Davids' Inks, &c. Also, 1 Case superior English SLATES, assorted sizes.
E. J. HALE & SON.
May 2, 1857.

## NEGROES WANTED.

THE undersigned will pay the highest cash price for YOUNG NEGROES. Letters addressed to either of us at Laurinburgh, Richmond county, will have prompt attention.
D. C. McINTYRE.
DANIEL M. McLAURIN.
Laurinburgh, Dec. 26, 1856. 68tf

## NEW BOOKS.

MILLEDULCIA: from "Notes and Queries;" The Elephant Club, by Doesticks; Past Meridian, by Mrs. Sigourney; The Rifle, Axe and Saddle-Bags, by Milburn; "Christmas Stories."

JUVENILES: The Aimwell Stories, consisting of the "Whistler, or the Manly Boy;" Ella, or Turning over a New Leaf; Oscar, or the Boy who had his own way; The Indian Fairy Book; Abbott's Stories about Common Things. Also, further supplies of Hume and Macauley's Histories of England; School Books, &c.
E. J. HALE & SON.
Jan'y 17, 1857.

## A CARD.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform his old friends and customers that he can be found at the Store of C. E. Leete, where he will be glad to see them.
J. R. McDONALD.
Fayetteville, N. C., Jan'y 8, 1857. 72-tf

## SHEMWELL HOUSE,
### FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
*East side of Green Street, a few Doors North of the Market House.*

THE Subscriber desires through this medium to acknowledge the liberal patronage bestowed upon his House the past year—and as he has just erected New Stables and Carriage Shed convenient to the House and to water he takes pleasure in saying to his patrons and the public generally, that he is still prepared to accommodate them with transient and permanent board, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore received. Every exertion on his part shall be used to render them comfortable during their sojourn with him. His table is always supplied with the best the market affords.
P. SHEMWELL
March 24, 1855. 86-tf

## DOBBIN HOUSE!
POWERS & TROY, PROPRIETORS.

THE Proprietors of this Establishment announce to the public, that owing to the constantly increasing patronage extended to them, they have been induced to enlarge the accommodation by the addition of an extensive Dining Room on the lower floor, and suite of Rooms on the second floor; thus enabling them to accommodate all who may favor them with a call. And they pledge themselves to an increased exertion to give satisfaction to their patrons.

Spacious Stables attached and careful Ostlers in attendance.

The eligible location of the Establishment, with the experience of the Proprietors in providing for the comfort of their patrons, they hope will secure to them a liberal share of the travel.

The Western and Southern Stages arrive at and depart from this House.

Carriages in attendance on arrival and departure of Steam Boats, for the accommodation of passengers. Horses and Carriages furnished at any notice for carrying travellers to any part of the adjacent country.
J. W. POWERS. W. C. TROY.
Fayetteville, May 12, 1856. 3tf

## VALUABLE PROPERTY
***FOR SALE.***

I OFFER for sale, my LANDS in the Town of Fayetteville, about 130 Acres, known as the

**MUMFORD SWAMP.**

About 80 Acres of it is fine Meadow Land, as the Crop now on it will show. Also, the

**Valuable Brick Store and Lot**

near the Market Square, occupied by Mr. John A Pemberton.

A Large and Valuable Lot, fronting on Donaldson, Maxwell and Mumford Streets, known as the Hotel Garden Lot,—could be divided into several Building Lots—very near the new Female High School Buildings.

Also, the Stable Lot adjoining, fronting on Mumford Street.

Several DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS on both Winslow and Mumford Streets.

All this property can now be purchased on favorable terms, and a large part can remain on Bond and Mortgage if desired.
THO. J. CURTIS.
Oct. 10, 1855. 44-tf

## ROBERT D. GREEN,
(LATE GREEN & WEAR,)
**WATCH-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, &c.,**
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

R. D. G. begs to return his sincere thanks to the public for the kind patronage so liberally bestowed upon the late Firm, and informs them he has bought the interest of J. S. Wear, and will continue the business in all its branches at the old stand, under his entire superintendence.

N. B. All Watches left with him for repair will be taken apart in the presence of the owners, and the necessary repairs pointed out to them and a written contract given for the same, which work will be warranted for two years.

On hand and for sale now, the most varied and choice selection of CLOCKS and other fine pieces that has ever been offered to the public in North Carolina, which he will sell at New York prices, and also WARRANT for two years.

All debts due to and by the late firm will be paid and received by R. D. GREEN.
August 25, 1856. 34-tf

## O. HOUSTON

WOULD inform his friends and former customers that he may be found 2 doors below the Cape Fear Bank, and 3 doors above his old stand south side Person Street, where he intends to keep on hand,

**Harness, Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Collars**

and every thing belonging to his trade. He respectfully invites his friends from the country to call and examine his stock before purchasing.

He will attend to Repairing of Harness and Saddles punctually, and his charges shall be moderate. He would request all indebted to the firm of HOUSTON & OVERBY to settle with W. Overby or himself, as they are compelled to settle the firm's debts.
August 27, 1856. 34tf

## FOR SALE.
***At Reduced Prices, for CASH or on SHORT TIME.***
## 250 CARRIAGES, BAROUCHES,
**Rockaways and Buggies**
*OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,*

MANY of which are finished, and the balance being finished daily. Among which are many New and Beautiful styles, and one VERY FINE CARRIAGE. Some of them very light, and all made in the best manner and of the best materials. My facilities for doing Carriage work are GREATER than any establishment South, and I can afford and am determined to sell work of the BEST QUALITY as low as it can be built for by any one.

☞ Those who are indebted to me will please pay up, as my business requires my out-standing debts to be collected.
A. A. McKETHAN.
Feb. 3, 1855. 72-tf

## WOOL ROLLS.

WOOL carded with dispatch at Blount's Creek Factory.
SHEETINGS,
Osnaburgs,
Cotton Yarn, and
Wool Rolls, for sale by
GEO. McNEILL.
June 1854. 7-tf

## BISHOP RAVENSCROFT'S WORKS.

THE 2d edition, (with hundreds of typographical errors of the old edition corrected,) is published for the benefit of the Missionary cause of the Episcopal Church in North Carolina. The price of the 2 vols. is, in cloth binding, $4, in sheep $4 50. Orders, accompanied in every instance by cash, may be addressed to E. J. HALE & SON.
Fayetteville, May 8, 1856.

## Narrative of the Expedition of an
American Squadron to the China Seas and Japan, by Com. Perry, U. S. Navy, with numerous illustrations, edited by Rev. Dr. F. L. Hawks.

Also, further supplies of Mrs. Hentz's Novels; Miss Murray's Travels through the U. S.; Mitchell's Traveller's Guide; Steel Pens, &c.
E. J. HALE & SON.

## The subscribers will purchase Spirits
Turpentine, or make advances on consignments to their friends in Wilmington, or New York.
C. T. HAIGH & SONS.
April 9, 1855. 90tf

## Book Agents Wanted.

THE Subscriber, having taken the General Agency for getting subscribers to and delivering Hawks's History of North Carolina, now in process of publication by Messrs. E. J. Hale & Son of Fayetteville, is desirous of entering into an engagement with one or more active, intelligent and reliable persons in each of the Judicial Circuits, to canvass their respective parts of the State, or particular counties, thoroughly. Immediate application is desired, as sample copies of the first volume will will be ready in a few days.

Undoubted testimonials as to character must accompany each application. Address
H. W. HORN.
Fayetteville, Dec. 9, 1856. 64-

## Negro Clothing.

BLANKETS, KERSEYS, HATS, SHOES, &c. Now receiving.
J. & T. WADDILL.
November 17, 1856. 57tf

## FOR SALE.

TIN PLATE,
Sheet Iron,
Iron Wire,
Zinc, and Tin Ware and Stoves of various patterns By
C. W. ANDREWS,
Market Square
Sept. 24. 42-

## FOR SALE.

I WISH to sell my **PLANTATION** on the West side of Cape Fear, 2 miles below Fayetteville. I would sell 500 acres or more; it consists of River Swamp and Sand Hill Land.

Also my House and Lot on Ramsey Street.
One Lot corner Dick and Person Streets.
One House and Lot corner of Frink's Alley and Orange Street.
10 Shares Cape Fear Bank Stock.
12 Shares Plank Road Stock.
M. N. LEARY.
Fayetteville, Dec'r 1, 1856. 61tf

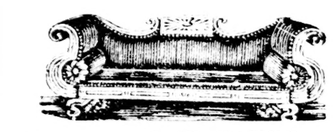
## Pale and Amber Ale in Bbls. and ½ Bbls.
C. T. HAIGH & SONS.
Dec'r 15, 1856. 65tf

## GUANOES.

**758** BAGS PERUVIAN;
227 do. COLUMBIAN.

Not only has the cost of using these Guanoes in connexion been very much diminished, but experiments have proved that the phosphate, so much wanting in the Peruvian, not only increases the yield, but combined with the Columbian makes the crop much more certain.
For sale by D. & W. McLAURIN.
Nov 6, 1856. 54tf

## ON CONSIGNMENT,
**1500** BUS. CORN,
1000 Sacks Salt,
20 Bbls. Mulletts, (Oak.)
To arrive and for sale. W. P. ELLIOTT.
Oct. 22 50-tf



## J. W. BAKER

Is now receiving from the North the largest, finest, and most carefully selected stock of

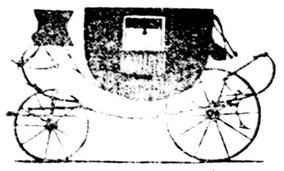
**FURNITURE**

ever offered in this market, which, added to his own manufacture, makes his assortment complete;—all of which he will sell on the lowest possible terms for cash or on time to punctual customers.

Fashionable painted cottage bed room Furniture in sets; curled hair and shuck, and cotton Mattresses; Looking Glasses; Willow Wagons and Cradles; Side Boards; Bureaus; Secretaries and Book-Cases; What-Nots; Tables, all sorts; Wash Stands; Candle Stands; Wardrobes; Picture Frames and Glass; Window Shades; Cornices; Curtain Bands; Sofas in Mahogany and Walnut; Tete a Tetes; Ottomans, Divans and Stools; Chairs of every variety.

Fine Rosewood Pianos, one with Æolian Attachment; Rosewood Melodians, from the best manufactories in New York and Boston, warranted as good as any made in the country, and will be sold at N. York prices—freight only added.
November 2. 45t

***The Largest Carriage Factory in the South!***



## A. A. McKETHAN

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has built up large substantial Brick Buildings at his Old Stand, expressly for manufacturing Carriages. Thankful for the very liberal patronage he has received for the last 21 years, he hopes by strict attention to business, with a desire to give satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same. He warrants his work to be made of the best material and by experienced workmen in each branch of the business. His work will compare favorably with any made in the United States, for neatness and durability. He is determined to sell and do any work in his line on as good terms as any work done elsewhere that is as well done. He now has on hand, FINISHED, the LARGEST STOCK of

*Carriages, Barouches, Rockaways, and Buggies,*

Ever offered in this place, and a very large stock of work nearly finished, which will be finished daily. All of which will be sold very low for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers. ☞ He has on hand more than ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY Vehicles finished and in course of construction.

☞ All work made by him is warranted 12 months with fair usage, and should it fail by bad workmanship or material will be repaired free of charge.

Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

Repairing executed at short notice and on very reasonable terms.
May 28, 1853. 98tf

## PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Books of Subscription to the capital stock of the Central Rail Road, from Beaufort Harbor via Kenansville, Clinton, Fayetteville, and West, will be opened on Thursday, the 10th day of April 1856, and remain open according to the terms of the Charter until further notice, at the following places and under direction of the following named persons, Commissioners in the Charter, viz:

In the County of Onslow, at the office of the Clerk of the County Court at Jacksonville, and at the Post Office Rich Lands. E. W. Fonville, G. J. Ward, J. H. Foy, Robert White, John A. Averitt, Jr., Owen Huggins, L. W. Humphrey.

In Carteret county, at the office of Dr. M. F. Arendell at Beaufort Dr. M. F. Arendell, J. F. Bell, L. T. Oglesby.

At the store of G. W. Taylor at Carolina City,—Col. Wm. N. Dennis, H. S. Bell, Capt. Levi Oglesby, Bridge Arendell.

In Duplin county, at the office of the County Court Clerk at Kenansville,—Major Owen R. Kenan, David Reid, Isaac B. Kelly, Wm. E. Hill, Wm. J. Houston, Stephen Graham.

In Sampson county, at the office of the County Court Clerk at Clinton,—Thomas I. Faison, Dr. Thomas Bunting, Wm. McKay, Patrick Murphy, Wm. Faison, J. R. Beaman, Alfred Johnson.

In Cumberland county, at Fayetteville, at the office of A. A. McKethan,—Thomas R. Underwood, Randal McDaniel, Edward L. Winslow, John C. Blocker.

Form of subscription:

The Undersigned agree to take the number of shares of $100 each, set opposite to our names respectively, in the Central Rail Road Company; and in all respects to comply with the terms of the Charter.

| Names | Residence | No. of shares | $ Cash | Work |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | |

Subscriptions may be made payable in work, and may specify whether for grading or cross-ties; and stockholders shall in every case have preference in taking Contracts, when bids are the same or at Engineer's estimate.

As soon as one hundred thousand dollars are subscribed, the Commissioners of Onslow county are to be notified, and they are required to call a meeting of Stockholders to organize the Company.
March 15, 1856. 13tf

## HAWKS'S HISTORY.

THE Subscriber, Assistant Agent for procuring subscribers to and delivering Hawks's History, gives notice that he will attend the County Court of Duplin on the 3d Monday in July inst., the County Court of Chatham, on the 2d Monday in August, the County Court of Sampson on the 3d Monday in August, and the County Court of Johnston on the 4th Monday in August. He will be provided with a Subscription Book, and with copies of the 1st volume in the several styles of binding, for delivery.
C. PRICE.
July 4. 22-

## GUANO! GUANO!!

THE undersigned asks the attention of Farmers, Planters and Dealers to his Stock of best quality Guanoes, all of which he will sell at the lowest market rates.

**"A"** PERUVIAN GUANO of the latest importations and best quality.

**"AA"** MEXICAN GUANO of the best cargoes imported.

COLUMBIAN GUANO, very rich in Phosphates.

Also, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, &c.

Purchasers may rely on having their Guano shipped in prime order and in superior bags. The general satisfaction heretofore given by all Guanoes sold by the Subscriber, he hopes will be a sufficient guarantee that all articles sold by him will be found as represented.
WILLIAM ROBINSON,
Nos. 4 and 6 Hollingsworth Street,
Near Pratt Street Wharf,
Baltimore, Md.
July 1. 21-3m

## COLOR-TYPES AND AMBROTYPES.

THE Subscriber has taken the Rooms formerly occupied by Mr. Nott, over Beasley & Houston's Jewelry Store, where he will be happy to wait on those who wish a good likeness of themselves or friends.

P. S. I would *particularly* call the attention of the public to the **COLOR-TYPE**, which in point of beauty far surpasses any thing in the shape of a Daguerreotype or Photograph, and is but little inferior, if not fully equal to the finest miniature painting on ivory, which it very much resembles.

Pictures taken in cloudy weather as well as fair.
M. M. FERGUSON.
Fayetteville, April 22, 1857. 1-tf

## L. SCOTT & CO'S REPRINT OF
## THE BRITISH PERIODICALS.

L. SCOTT & CO., New York, continue to publish the following leading British periodicals, viz:

THE LONDON QUARTERLY (Conservative.)
THE EDINBURGH REVIEW (Whig.)
THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW (Free Church.)
THE WESTMINISTER REVIEW (Liberal.)
BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE (Tory.)

These Periodicals represent the three great political parties of Great Britain—Whig, Tory, and Radical,—but politics form only one feature of their character. As Organs of the most profound writers on Science, Literature, Morality, and Religion, they stand, as they ever have stood, unrivalled in the world of letters, being indispensable to the scholar and professional man, while to the intelligent reader of every class they furnish a more correct and satisfactory record of the current literature of the day, throughout the world, than can be possibly obtained from any other source.

EARLY COPIES.

The receipt of advance sheets from the British publishers gives additional value to these Reprints, inasmuch as they can now be placed in the hands of subscribers about as soon as the original editions.

TERMS.

| | |
|---|---|
| For any one of the four Reviews, (Per ann.) | $3 00 |
| For any two of the four Reviews, | 5 00 |
| For any three of the four Reviews, | 7 00 |
| For all four of the Reviews, | 8 00 |
| For Blackwood's Magazine, | 3 00 |
| For Blackwood and three Reviews, | 9 00 |
| For Blackwood and the four Reviews, | 10 00 |

*Payments to be made in all cases in advance. Money current in the State where issued will be received at par.*

CLUBBING.

A discount of twenty-five per cent. from the above prices will be allowed to CLUBS ordering four or more copies of any one or more of the above works. Thus: Four copies of Blackwood, or of one Review, will be sent to one address for $9; four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood for $30; and so on.

POSTAGE.

In all the principal Cities and Towns, these works will be delivered, FREE OF POSTAGE. When sent by mail, the Postage to any part of the United States will be but TWENTY-FOUR CENTS a year for "Blackwoods," and but FOURTEEN CENTS a year for each of the Reviews.

*N. B. The price in Great Britain of the five Periodicals above-named is about $31 per annum.*

Remittances for any of the above publications should always be addressed, post-paid, to the Publishers,
LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,
No. 54 Gold-street, New York.

## BOOK BINDERY.

R. W. HARDIE has resumed the Book Binding Business, over the Tailor Shop of Clark & Woodward, where he will receive and execute binding in any style desired.
August 1. 27-tf

## $500 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, about the middle of June last, a negro man by the name of SIMON. The said negro is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, of a dark complexion, and has a young appearance; is upwards of thirty years of age; weighing 140 or 150 lbs. Said negro is very cunning and artful, and may attempt to pass himself as a free negro. According to the best information I can get I am led to believe said negro is lurking in Richmond Co., and on Big Rockfish in Robeson.

I will give twenty-five dollars for the apprehension of the said boy in any Jail in the State; I will give one hundred dollars reward for proof sufficient to convict any person in a Court of Justice for harboring said negro; or five hundred dollars for proof to convict any person of decoying him off. Any information concerning said negro will be thankfully received.
JOHN FAIRLEY.
Montpelier P. O., Richmond Co., N. C. 70*tf

☞ We are requested to announce MARTIN V. TERRY, as a Candidate for the office of Clerk of the County Court of Richmond, at the ensuing election in August next.
March 17. 93*te

## TRUST SALE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust executed to us by R. A. Adams, on the 27th of May 1857, and duly recorded in the Register's Office of Johnston County, we offer for sale, One Turpentine Distillery and Fixtures, with a lease on two Lots of Land containing four acres until 10th of March 1860, with a Store House, Dwelling House, and Out Houses. It will be sold on 21st July next, if not privately sold before. Sale to be on the premises, near Johnson's Cross Roads, in Johnston County, N. C., on the Fayetteville and Smithfield Road. Terms made known on the day.

N. B. The property can be shown by calling on R. A. Adams or Joel Lee.

## *NOTICE!*

ALL persons indebted to R. A. Adams, Guardian for Ransom B. and Louisa Reaves, will find their notes with Joel Lee, one of the Trustees, Lawyer Eldridge or Lawyer Rogers, for collection, as the business must be closed as soon as possible.
JOEL LEE,
One of R. A. Adams's trustees.
J 17, 1857. 20*3t

## $10 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 18th inst., his Negro Boy CHARLEY, about 19 years of age, of black complexion, white teeth, thick lips, large feet, with a scar a little below the right knee, with long legs. He is nearly 6 feet high, and is a very large and likely boy. He had but ragged turpentine clothes; but is now probably very well dressed, as he took with him a blue cloth Frock Coat, a pair of dark jeans Pants, a yellow drab fur Hat, a pair of patent leather Shoes, blue cotton Socks, a fine northern Shirt, and an old London Watch, a little of the face sealed off, partly defacing the letters VI, with a black silk guard and 2 brass keys.

I will give the above reward for his delivery to me or confinement in any jail so that I can get him.
G. D. BAKER.
June 23, 1857. 19*3t

**BLANKS for sale at this Office.**

## CARTHAGE INSTITUTE.

THE next Session will begin on the 24 Monday in July. The undersigned having had considerable experience in teaching, hopes by diligent attention to business to give full satisfaction to those who may trust him with the tutelage of their sons and wards. The location is proverbially healthy, and strict attention will be paid to the moral conduct of the pupils. Board can be had in the village and vicinity at from $8 to $9 per month.

Terms per Session:—
Primary English Branches $ 00
Higher Do. and Mathematics 12
Ancient Languages 15
Contingent Expense
CLEMENT DOWD.
July 3. 22-3
Carolinian copy 2t.

## WHEAT THRESHER,

TO run by Hand, Horse, or Water Power; one fine Buggy; can be seen at wood yards in Creek Factory.
J. KERSHAW.
July 2. 22-3

## CAUTION!

I FOREWARN all persons against trading for a Note for Four Hundred Dollars, given by McKinnon, payable ninety days after the 1st, 1857. The consideration for which it was given having failed to prove valuable, I am determined not to pay it.
JOHN A. LEAK.
Leachburg, Johnston Co., July 2, 1857.

## STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
CHATHAM COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1857.

Calvin Williams vs. James Lewis and Lewis Petty.
Caveat of Will.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Elizabeth Hargis's heirs, parties to this suit, are non-residents of this State. It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks successively, notifying the said Elizabeth Hargis to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the County of Chatham, at the Court House in Pittsborough, on the Monday in August next, then and there to show cause, if any she can, why the proceedings in the above case, or the same as ex parte as to them.

Witness, W. P. Taylor, Clerk of our said Court Office, on the 2d Monday in May, A. D. 1857, and the 81st year of American Independence.
22-86w] W. P. TAYLOR, C. C. C.

## NOTICE!

THE Fall Session of MT. VERNON SEMINARY will open on the first Monday in July. The building for the Male Seminary is now complete, and will be ready for use at that time. It is pleasantly and beautifully situated.

The Hotel occupied by Rev. T. S. Yarborough is open for boarding male students, and he will accommodate all who may desire it. The Hotel is a few hundred yards of the Male Seminary. Archd. Marsh, Esq., will board all young ladies who may wish to patronize the Female School. He lives within a convenient distance of the Female Academy.

This is a very healthy place, 17 miles south from Pittsborough, and within 2 miles of the Plank Road leading from Fayetteville towards Greensboro'.

It is important for all to be present at the opening of the Session.

Terms as heretofore.

For further particulars address
R. P. JONES, Principal.
Goldston, N. C.
June 19. 18-3

## STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
MONTGOMERY COUNTY.
In Equity, Spring Term 1857.

Isaac Keerans and wife Mary, Nancy Hopkins, Henry Hopkins, Nelson Hopkins, Barney H. Hopkins, Elmira Hopkins, Madison F. Hopkins, Ann Eliza Hopkins, Nelson Harris and Eli Russell, vs. Enzor Steed, Elisha Smart and wife Tabitha, Calvin Steed, Sion P. Steed, Pernell Skeen and wife Adaline, Sam'l Kendall and wife Martha, Wiley Steed and wife Nancy, Thomas L. Steed, Frederick Steed and Nelson Steed.

Petition to Sell Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of this Court that all the above named Defendants, except Nelson Steed, are not inhabitants of this State, it is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, published in Fayetteville, for six weeks that the said non-resident Defendants be and appear at the next Term of the Court of Equity to be held for the County of Montgomery at the Court House in Troy, on the last Monday in August next, and plead, answer or demur to this Petition, or it will be heard ex parte and taken pro confesso. Witness, Edmund J. Gaines, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at Office, the last Monday in Feb'y 1857, and 81st of American Independence.
1676] E. J. GAINES, C. M. E.

## STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
MONTGOMERY COUNTY.
In Equity, Spring Term 1857.

Seth F. Steed, Elisha Smart and wife Tabitha, Calvin A. Steed, Isaac Keerans and wife Mary, Sion P. Steed, Pernell Skeen and wife Adaline, Willie Steed and wife Nancy, Frederick Steed, Nancy Hopkins, Henry Hopkins, Nelson Hopkins, Barney H. Hopkins, Elmira Hopkins, Madison F. Hopkins, Ann Eliza Hopkins, Enzor John Bailey, Nelson Steed, Thomas L. Steed, and Samuel Kendall and wife Martha.

Bill for Injunction.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that all the above named defendants, except Nelson Steed, are not inhabitants of this State, It is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, published in Fayetteville, for six weeks that the said non-resident defendants be and appear at the next Term of the Court of Equity to be held for the County of Montgomery, at the Court House in Troy, on the last Monday in August next, and plead, answer or demur to this Bill, or it will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Edmund J. Gaines, Clerk and Master of said Court of Equity, at Office, the last Monday in February 1857, and 81st year of American Independence.
E. J. GAINES, C. M. E.
1676]

## STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
COLUMBUS COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions.

Robert Chesnutt and wife vs. Rhoda Mears, Henry Enzor and wife Mary, Alfred Mears, Daniel Mears and James Mears.

Petition for Partition.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that James Mears, one of the defendants in this case, is not a resident of this State, It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said James Mears to appear at the Court House in Whiteville on the second Monday of August next, to answer and demur to said petition, or the prayer of the petitioner will be granted. Witness, William M. Baldwin, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the second Monday in May, A. D. 1857.
18*6t W. M. BALDWIN, C. C. C.

## RED SPRINGS.

THE proprietor of the above named Springs is now prepared to accommodate Boarders, either by the month or day, on very reasonable terms.

The waters of the Red Springs have proven very beneficial in cases of protracted Diarrhœa, Li